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Paris halts trading in gold; price up to \$565.8

LONDON, Jan. 2 (Agencies) — Gold and silver prices leaped by huge amounts in Europe Wednesday to new record territory. Bullion dealers were unwilling to predict where the price bonanza will halt.

In the biggest advances ever seen in a single day's trading, gold was up \$27.50 a troy ounce and silver jumped \$8.

The Paris Stockbrokers' Association Wednesday halted gold trading because massive buying orders and virtually no sellers sent bids up to \$565.80 an ounce.

The association first decided to suspend trading in the 20-franc Napoleonic coin — the traditional refuge of small French investors — when it hit 750 francs (\$187.50), up from 653 francs (\$163.23) on Friday, the last trading day. The coin sells at much more than its gold content because of an intrinsic value and as a saving medium.

The brokers quickly extended the halt to the kilo (2.2-pound) ingots, the other gold unit traded here.

Association sources said bids for kilograms ranged as high as 86,000 francs — equal to \$665.80 an ounce — compared with Friday's closing price of 69,980 francs. (\$541.77 an ounce), before it was decided there would be no gold trading because of the absence of selling orders.

The buying fever was attributed by dealers to the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan and the continuing Iranian crisis, making the world appear less safe than it has for years.

It's at times like these that the world's big investors head for precious metals to protect their assets.

"There's no limit in sight," said one London dealer as gold soared to \$562 an ounce at noon, up from the morning fixing of \$539 set by the city's frenzied, big five billion houses.

Monday gold closed here at \$524.50.

To put Wednesday's gold advance in perspective, it was recalled that the metal sold for just \$2.5 an ounce for some 30 years prior to 1970.

When President Nixon took the United States off the gold standard in 1971, the price began a climb that saw it break through the \$200 barrier in the summer of 1978. \$300 a year after that, \$400 last Sept. 28 and \$500 last week.

The price more than doubled in 1979, gaining \$298.125 in London.

Gold analyst Brian Edgley of investment experts Bach Halsey Stuart Shields of London, said the price could hit \$600 within the next few days. But he also cautioned that good news — about oil supplies or the U.S. embassy hostages in Iran — could cause a sharp setback in prices.

Australian bullion expert Ian Shannon predicted Wednesday that gold will reach \$750 an ounce within three months, even with a settlement of the Iranian crisis.

Saudia expanding fleet to meet passenger growth

By a Staff Writer

JEDDAH, Jan. 2 — The government of Saudi Arabia subsidizes every Saudia domestic air fare with SR500 to facilitate the movement of its citizens within the country, according to newly appointed general manager Capt. Ahmad Matar.

In his first interview as manager, Matar told *Arab News* that Saudia was established to serve the Saudi Arabian people and ensure low-cost tickets. "That's why Saudia is not a profit-making corporation," Capt. Matar added.

Approximately 70 per cent of Saudia's air traffic is domestic and economic growth is causing a constant rise in the number of passengers. In only one year, Saudia has increased its number of passengers from three million to six million, Matar said.

He attributed this growth in part to the government subsidies, but also to passenger confidence in the safety of Saudia flights.

This passenger increase and the desire to expand international and regional flight service — including direct flights to the United States — has necessitated planned additions to the Saudia fleet. At present Pan American airlines is operating direct flight from Dhahran to New York in accordance with an agreement between the two countries. Matar added.

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MEDICAL: King Khaled Wednesday received Chinese Director General of Health, Dr. Chin Mau Wang. The meeting was attended by Prince Abdullah, second deputy minister and commander of the National Guard, Dr. Rashad Pharaon, King Khaled's special adviser and Dr. Hussain Al-Jazairi, the minister of health. Dr. Wang arrived in Riyadh Tuesday from Jeddah on his visit to the Kingdom which began Sunday. Later, he met Dr. Jazairi to discuss Chinese assistance in running Jeddah's new hospital in cooperation with King Abdul Aziz University. Dr. Wang said he signed an agreement to run the two hospitals during a meeting with Dr. Jazairi.

Waldheim, Ghotbzadeh hold three-hour meeting

TEHRAN, Jan. 2 (Agencies) — United Nations Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim had almost three hours of talks at the Iranian Foreign Ministry Wednesday in a search for a solution to the U.S. Embassy crisis. Foreign Minister Sadeq Ghotbzadeh was overheard to tell him after the meeting: "your ideas may have helped."

On his arrival Tuesday, Waldheim said he would study all aspects of the dispute. He would not speak to reporters after Wednesday's meeting, but a U.N. aide said, "the talks lasted at least as long as we hoped."

The secretary of the Revolutionary Council, Ayatollah Muhammad Beheshti, told a news conference Wednesday he thought the quickest way to solve the crisis would be by putting all the hostages on public trial.

Meanwhile, thousands of autonomy-seeking Kurds demonstrated in the city of Sanandaj Wednesday after fighting Tuesday night in which five people died and at least eight were wounded.

The governor-general of Kurdistan Province, Hussein Shahroosi, said Wednesday by telephone that about 20,000 unarmed Kurdish demonstrators were protesting outside his office Wednesday morning, demanding the complete withdrawal of Revolutionary Guards from the city.

In Sanandaj, the paramilitary guards, set up by Khomeini after the revolution, issued a statement saying they will not withdraw.

"We will remain at our posts ... until otherwise ordered by the officials concerned," one told reporters.

The first clash occurred shortly after midnight after negotiations after an initial 48-hour ceasefire failed to resolve the dispute, the Tehran newspaper *Kayhan* reported.



NEW MANAGER: Capt. Ahmed Matar, Saudia's new general manager during the interview with *Arab News* in Jeddah.

Ministry decides on museums

RIYADH, Jan. 2 (SPA) — The Ministry of Education has completed a study on the establishment of museums in the historically important areas of Jauf, Taimaa, Ola, Nejran, Itzam and Hofuf.

The ministry's Directorate General of Archeology and Museums undertook an extensive archeological survey of the areas to gain more information about the historical sites and determine their precise locations for future reference maps.

The survey was conducted under guidelines of the directorate's five-year plan, which also has a comprehensive program for repairs and maintenance of towns and monuments in different regions of the Kingdom.

The directorate's excavations in Zubaidah and Ammarah in the Qassim district uncovered stages of development dating back to the Greeks and Romans.

A team from Riyadh University participated in excavations in Al-Fao which dis-

Soviets launch drive against Afghans

KARACHI, Jan. 2 (Agencies) — Soviet troops in Afghanistan have apparently launched an all-out drive to clear rebel pockets, block escape routes and crush all opposition to the new regime in Kabul.

Karachi's English daily *Dawn* Wednesday quoted well-informed sources in Islamabad as saying the Soviet troops are also engaged in a massive anti-guerrilla movement in the two provinces of Nuristan and Kunar, which border the Chitral district of Pakistan. It said the Soviets suspect guerrillas are operating from there.

The two provinces had remained inaccessible to Afghan government forces. But now the well-equipped and modern Russian army units are trying to make major headway there, the report said.

The Soviet occupation forces are employing steep-climbing mechanical columns to fight the guerrillas, who are operating from the mountainous regions with small and outdated arms.

World reaction is still fierce. The vice president of the World Islamic Congress, Muhammad Natour, Wednesday called on Muslim nations to take firm steps to stop the invasion.

Natour said in a statement:

"The Islamic world will resist any foreign domination of an Islamic country including the occupation of Afghanistan by Soviet troops."

In Peking, China said Wednesday that the Soviet Union's military intervention in Afghanistan had strained the country's independence and sovereignty.

The official New China News Agency, in a commentary, described the friendship and cooperation treaties Moscow has signed with a number of its allies over the past decade, including Afghanistan, as "nooses to be tied around the necks of other countries."

Under the pretext of carrying out their duty under a 'friendship' good neighborliness and cooperation treaty, the Soviet Union has dispatched troops to occupy Afghanistan and thus strangled the independence and sovereignty of the country.

In New Delhi, about 85 young Afghans rushed past armed Indian guards to occupy Afghanistan's embassy and held four hostages for nearly four hours Wednesday in a dramatic protest.

The first clash occurred shortly after midnight after negotiations after an initial 48-hour ceasefire failed to resolve the dispute, the Tehran newspaper *Kayhan* reported.

The import of cement rose from 7,903,031 tons to 8,672,769 tons last year. Foods imports also registered an increase from 4,988,451 tons to 6,771,575 tons.

The report added that the volume of livestock imported through the Kingdom's ports had also risen from 2,532,559 head to 2,924,323.

closed several facts about the history of the southern part of the Arabian peninsula.

The directorate also cooperated with the university during excavations in Rabza in the Qassim district. These discoveries highlighted the significance of early Islamic history during the life of Abu Zar Al-Ghaffari, a great companion of the Holy Prophet.

The directorate has published an academic work entitled "Alal" (ruins) which contains the results of all excavations undertaken in the Kingdom. It will serve as a tool for archeologists, students of Middle East's ancient history universities and other literary and cultural organizations.

Six documentaries on monuments have been prepared by the directorate which will be supplied to universities, other educational institutions and the information media.

The directorate has recently sent six of its technical personnel for advanced training in archeology at the University of Michigan in the United States. Other training courses for personnel are also being conducted.

Warn of subversive leaflets

Ulema condemn Mecca renegades

into a battleground while ignoring God's injunctions:

— killing Muslims in the holy land of Mecca;

— fighting in the holy land during the holy month despite divine injunctions;

— rebelling against the leader of the Muslims despite the prevalence of peace, security, justice and unity under his leadership. They thus committed the crime of insurrection ignoring their own vote of allegiance to him and disobeying divine orders in this regard;

— during their aggression they prevented Muslims from praying and performing their religious rites. For two Fridays in succession prayers were not held in the Holy Haram because of their heinous crime;

— misguiding a number of women and naive people; causing some of them to be killed;

— they committed another act of deviation when one of them claimed to be the expected Mahdi although there was no evidence to show that this was true.

"In view of the above, the council considers this faction a group of renegades who committed aggression on the holy places, shed blood and tried to break up Muslim ranks.

"We therefore believe their leaflets to be misguided and full of false interpretations which can be the seeds of evil and discord and lead to chaos and disturbances as well as tampering with public interests. These leaflets make claims which may mislead some naive people although they contain much of evil. Muslims should be warned against their evil intent and content."

The council thanked God for helping to suppress the insurrection and expressed its appreciation of all those who helped bring about the defeat of the renegades. It singled out King Khaled, Crown Prince Fahd, the armed forces and all others.

Begin defeats no-confidence bid

TEL AVIV, Jan. 2 (AP) — Prime Minister Menachem Begin Wednesday defeated a no-confidence motion in Parliament over the delay in evacuating a West Bank settlement declared illegal by the Supreme Court.

The government defeated two combined motions presented by the Sheli and Labor party factions 60-43. The Sheli party motion was defeated by a wider margin of 58-24 while another motion brought by the Communists failed clearly in a show of hands.

The opposition united to protest Sunday's cabinet decision to postpone for another five weeks the evacuation of the Elon Moreh settlement near the Palestinian city of Nablus.

Elon Moreh has become a symbol for the

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Palestinians can depend on support of Kingdom, Salman tells ceremony

RIYADH, Jan. 2 — The Palestine Liberation Organization celebrated its 15th anniversary at a special ceremony here in which Governor of Riyadh, Prince Salman reiterated the Kingdom's unwavering commitment to the Palestinian struggle.

Prince Salman said that to Saudi Arabia as well as to other Muslims, Jerusalem occupied by Israel since 1967, was as important as Mecca. He said Saudi Arabia supported the Palestinians and would spare no effort to help them achieve their goals.

He said that 15 years of relentless struggle was proof that the Palestinians will one day

achieve victory.

"Saudi Arabia is not only a companion of the Palestinian revolution but a partner in its destiny. We are not just allies for the time being, but brothers in religion, belief, principles and land," he said.

He recalled that King Khaled urged the officers and men who liberated the Holy Mosque in Mecca to be ready to liberate Jerusalem as well.

"We are not saying this to carry favor with anybody," he said. "We do not have to do so, because we believe in truth and ethical principles and detest hypocrisy as much as you do."

Saudi Arabia will help the Palestinians bring about their ambitions for their country and people said, until they recover their homeland and rights.

The PLO representative here, Abu Shaker Al-Natsheh said his organization was grateful to Saudi Arabia for the assistance it received: "The aid we get from this country is as generous as aid can be, and we cannot say this about many other givers."

He expressed the PLO's gratitude to King Khaled and Crown Prince Fahd, and expressed the hope that someday the Palestinians would receive them in liberated Jerusalem.

He said peace will not be restored until the homeless people returned home. He made it clear that the Palestinians were not using more than ten per cent of their fighting capabilities, because all the borders leading to the occupied lands were closed to them.

He strongly condemned those who describe the Palestinian revolution as a secular movement. He reaffirmed their faith in God, the first supporter of the legitimate rights of the Palestinians.

Awfi thanks minister

RIYADH, Jan. 2 (SPA) — Interior Minister Prince Naif Wednesday received a telegram from Sheikh Faiz Muhammad Al-Awfi, adviser at the ministry, hailing the full support and guidance he received from the prince throughout his posting as Public Security chief.

Sheikh Faiz said in his message that, God willing, he will always place himself at the service of the religion, the King and the country. The prince had cabled Awfi on his retirement, expressing his appreciation for his valuable efforts throughout his term of office.

Ulema end meeting

RIYADH, Jan. 2 (SPA) — The Higher Council of Ulema ended a two-week session Wednesday. Sheikh Abdul Aziz ibn Baz, chairman and head of the Board of Religious Guidance, said that the council's decisions cannot be made public. They will only be published in the board's research magazine.

To quench Riyadh's thirst

Salman dedicates Buwaib aquifer project

By Timothy Sisley

JEDDAH, Jan. 2 — Prince Salman, governor of Riyadh, has dedicated the Buwaib aquifer project, part of major plans to supply the parched capital with drinking water.

SPA reported that at the ceremony, held 80 kilometers north east of Riyadh on the site of the wellfield and treatment plant Tuesday, Prince Salman spoke of the contribution the scheme will make to alleviating what could once have been a severe crisis in water supplies to Riyadh. Buwaib alone will give the city 60,000 cubic meters of drinking water a day, and other schemes recently completed or in the pipeline will satisfy demand at least for the next five years.

Prince Salman said, "Last year we celebrated the dedication of the Saboukh water project, and today we dedicate Buwaib. In two years' time we shall dedicate Wasie and after that the transportation of water from the Gulf to Riyadh. Riyadh once suffered a

severe water crisis which could not have been solved without stopping construction and creating a housing crisis. But, thank God, we have solved both problems."

The party was attended by Prince Sattam, deputy governor of Riyadh, and Agriculture and Water Minister Dr. Abdul Rahman Abdul Aziz Al-Sheikh, who said that Riyadh had in the past suffered from the lack of several basic services. The most urgent need was for drinking water, in quantity and quality. "It threatened to become one of the most insoluble problems because the population continued to rise and construction increased beyond our wildest expectations, which meant an enormous demand for water," he said.

Prince Salman went on saying that "It is difficult to build but destruction and sabotage can be accomplished in minutes. It is my pleasure to take part in opening productive projects and to see more of them being built

across the country." I remember that during a meeting of the Higher Committee for the Development of Riyadh we discussed the shortage of water. One of the suggestions put forward was to stop all construction. We were torn between solving the water problem or creating a housing crisis. In the end we decided to concentrate on providing water and electricity, even if we had to suffer in the process.

Today we can say that we are on the right path. Housing is abundant and water and electricity are plentiful.

"The water problem will be completely solved, I hope, once we have completed the Wasie project and desalinated water comes from the Gulf in three years' time. It is a source of pleasure to see such productive projects under the leadership of King Khaled and Crown Prince Fahd, who believe in letting the results speak for themselves.

He congratulated the people of Riyadh and thanked Dr. Al-Sheikh and his team for an excellent job.

The Buwaib project involves drawing the groundwater from 2,000 meters below the surface, treating it and pumping it 80 kilometers to Riyadh. A SR28 million operation, the project had as main contractor for the Ministry of Agriculture and Water the British firm Ames Crosta Babcock.

The project was completed in July, and the water actually came on stream in October, flowing at 30,000 cubic meters a day, according to George Diggle, the contractor's resident director in the Kingdom. It is going towards a total consumption in Riyadh that is projected to double by 1985 from its present 50 million gallons a day.

The Buwaib water, drawn from the Minjur aquifer, is disagreeable. Diggle says it contains between 1,700 and 1,800 milligrams per liter of total dissolved solids, while the World Health Organization's recommended standard is 500 milligrams. It is extremely alkaline, high in carbon dioxide and it contains iron and hydrogen sulphide.

To make it more appealing it is treated, after cooling to 65 degrees from the 70 or 75 degrees at which it comes out of the ground, by lime soda softening, two-stage filtration and demineralization by reverse osmosis. It is then collected in a 15,000 cubic meter reservoir on site, pumped to the outskirts of Riyadh through a dual line that allows one pipe to operate at 85 per cent of capacity in the event of failure of the other, and held in a 20,000 cubic meter reservoir before being let into the distribution network. All of the water is destined for drinking use.

Ames Crosta Babcock was the main contractor, but it had working with it Kier International on civil engineering, Wimpey Mechanical and Electrical company providing the 25 megawatt power station and overhead distribution lines to the wellfield, Cooling Towers (Richmond) installing ten cooling towers, and APE Allen providing eight diesel-driven generators.

A Saudi Arabian firm, the Abu Nayyan Organization, sank the eighteen wells, the South Korean Sam Bu installed collection and delivery pipelines, the Dutch Oegem built the permanent village and the Saudi Arabian Al-Kharayef supplied the deep-well pumps.

Ames Crosta Babcock, a division of the British Babcock International, has now begun its five-year operation and maintenance contract on the water processing system, Diggle says.

Route 7 begins at the north end of the Um Al Hamam area near Urubah Road; buses travel south on Um Al-Hamam Road to Diriyah Road and to Maathar Road at Daawah Square. Route 7 buses use Maathar Road to Hizam Road and return to Daawah Square on the same street, then southeast on Uhud Street to King Saud Street. The route centers the city center on Wazir Street, then moves south to Aasha Street and the College of Education for Girls and terminates at Aasha and Batha Streets. Route 7 buses return to Um Al Hamam using the same streets, except for the use of Batha rather than Wazir northbound through the city center.

Passengers can transfer to Route 2 along King Saud Street between Mecca Road and Wazir, to Route 8 at King Saud Street between Nasiriyah Street and Wasim Street and

Turkey loaned \$12m

RIYADH, Jan. 2 (SPA) — Turkey is to receive \$12.7 million to finance an electronics industry under an agreement signed Tuesday with the Islamic Development Bank.

On Sunday the bank loaned Turkey \$15 million to pay for the import of petroleum products from Pakistan.



CELEBRATION: Prince Salman, governor of Riyadh, and his deputy, Prince Sattam, flank Palestine Liberation Organization representative Abu Shaker Al-Natsheh at a ceremony Tuesday in Riyadh to mark the PLO's 15th anniversary.

Shipping talks possible

Minister discusses Islamic fleet

RIYADH, Jan. 2 (SPA) — Minister of Communications Sheikh Hussein Mansouri conferred Wednesday with Mustafa Gokan, adviser to the president of Pakistan. Gokan is also chairman of the meetings of a group of experts summoned by the Organization of Islamic Conference to discuss maritime shipping cooperation.

SPA reported that their talks dealt with the results of the meetings, which dealt mainly with proposals to establish an Islamic merchant fleet and an Islamic shipping conference or association of shipping companies. They also discussed the possibility of holding a conference of Islamic countries' ministers of transport this year, on shipping cooperation. The meeting was attended by

Ahmad Al-Turki, assistant deputy minister for transport.

A Pakistani citrus fruits and potato sales mission meanwhile met Tuesday the president of the Damman Chamber of Commerce and Industry.

The chamber's president, Sheikh Saad Al-Mojjal discussed the promotion of trade between the two countries. Mojjal told the delegation that there was vast scope for Pakistani goods, particularly in the Eastern Province according to the Pakistani embassy in Jeddah.

Khuwaiter interviewed Saudi Arabia has world's only free education system

JEDDAH, Jan. 2 — Minister of Education

Dr. Abdul Aziz Al-Khuwaiter says Saudi Arabia is the only country in the world that has an educational system entirely free. Schooling is available to everyone who wants to learn, and in any field he chooses, and financial incentives are offered to all.

In an interview with *Al Medina* published here Wednesday, given while he was in Tunis attending a conference of the Arab League Educational, Cultural and Scientific Organization at the end of last month, Dr. Khuwaiter said that Saudi Arabia's policy towards Egyptian teachers working in the Kingdom is unchanged. There are 5,000 Egyptian contractors among the Kingdom's 16,000 non-Saudi Arabian teachers.

The number of Saudi Arabian teachers has reached 21,000, almost giving the country self-sufficiency in primary education. They are less common in intermediate and secondary education, Dr. Khuwaiter added.

Asked about the common educational strategy discussed in every conference, while nothing seemed to be achieved toward unifying curricula in Arab countries, Dr. Khuwaiter said that people misunderstood the real objectives of the unified strategy, and far less see the efforts of ALECSO.

The organization has plans for a common educational strategy, and all Arab countries that took part in the fourth conference in Khartoum have benefited from these plans.

It is not practical to apply one plan and one strategy in 21 Arab states. That would mean utter ignorance of the social, political and geographic situation of these countries. However, there are some aspects already unified or that could be unified, like sciences,

mathematics and social studies," he said.

The strategy has been laid out, but as every country can only go as far as its conditions allow, results will not be seen for a long time.

Asked how education could be guided to comply with the development plan of the Kingdom, he replied that so far students have the right to choose specialization in fields they want. There were no restrictions, as the country needs all specializations.

At the beginning of each academic year,

Saudi Arabia prints around 12 million school books. They are distributed free. The Ministry of Education prints text books for Arab countries which follow the same curriculum as the Kingdom.

Islamic architecture talks open Saturday

DAMMAM, Jan. 2 (SPA) — Eastern Province Governor Prince Abdul Mohsin ibn Jilwi will open the first-ever Islamic international seminar on architecture and planning here Saturday.

The five-day seminar, organized by the King Faisal University of Dammam, will be attended by experts from the Kingdom and abroad.

Dr. Muhammad Turki Al-Turki, the university's deputy rector and chairman of the higher committee for the seminar, says that discussions will center on the concepts, principles and ideas of architecture and its relationship to Islamic precepts and civilization.

It is not practical to apply one plan and one strategy in 21 Arab states. That would mean utter ignorance of the social, political and geographic situation of these countries. However, there are some aspects already unified or that could be unified, like sciences,

Saudi Comment

take advantage of the newly reconstituted banks and companies so that they may make more money.

Unfortunately, little of this intention has been realized. That is why I once again have to present the case of the founders and the owners of large chunks of shares in companies that are certain to flourish.

One morning I went to a government department and queued up with others waiting for his excellency the manager. We waited for one and a half hours after the time he was due before he cared to appear. When one of the people waiting in line pointed out the delay, as politely as possible, he received a tongue lashing for his pains.

When my turn came I politely apologized for the impudence of my predecessor in the line and blamed everybody else for going to his excellency's office before he cared to emerge.

The point is that if the people bother to go to a department before the manager, it is plainly their fault. Isn't that true?

By Ali Fadak
Al Medina

I am sure that many people in Mecca and Jeddah have known Prince Fawaz quite well and appreciated the bright sides of his character and personality. They must have felt sad to hear about his health, which led to his resignation as governor of Mecca.

Prince Fawaz was one of the finest men and one of those who understood their position and social status and treated people well. He always made those who came in contact with him feel as if they were friends. He was a very likeable man. We wish him good health and happiness, for he left a good impression and behaved impeccably as governor of Mecca.

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Heykal rules out U.S. strike in Iran

KUWAIT, Jan. 2 (AP) — A former Egyptian information minister who recently met with Ayatollah Khomeini says he believes the United States only can counter the Islamic revolutionary regime in Iran by exploiting autonomy-seeking minorities in that country.

Muhammad Hassanien Heykal, who had been a close aide and confidante to the late Egyptian President Gamal Abdul Nasser, told Kuwait television Tuesday night, "I think the military choice is ruled out since the ... fleet of the United States in the area is manned by 6,000 to 8,000 men and is incapable of invading."

The carrier-led fleet's warplanes "can inflict losses on Iran, but I rule out an invasion because victory cannot be achieved by using limited forces, even if the 82nd Airborne Division stationed in West Germany were to be employed against Iran."

"A punishing strike against a sensitive place in Iran, such as the city of Qom (Khomeini's headquarters), also would be to no avail," Heykal said.

Recalling abortive British-French attempts to besiege Egypt during the 1956 Suez crisis, Heykal said an economic blockade against Iran "could affect some classes, but I do not think it will affect the Iranian people as a whole."

"The only sphere open to the United States to work against the Islamic revolution, I think, is within Iran itself, as the Americans for a long period used to have influence, agents and organizations in the country, some of which found expression in rebellions in Azerbaijan, Baluchistan and other provinces."

At one point, before the ousted Shah made peace with Iraq in 1975, American arms were going to Iranian-supported Kurdish rebels operating against Iraq.

Heykal, who came to Kuwait following his visit to Iran, quoted former Iranian Foreign Minister Ibrahim Yazdi as saying the latest U.S.-Iranian crisis was triggered off because the Iranian revolutionaries saw the arrival of the



Muhammad Hassanien Heykal

Sadat reported pondering ways to boost talks on autonomy

CAIRO, Jan. 2 (R) — President Anwar Sadat has been reported to be considering several ways to boost talks on autonomy for Palestinians in occupied territories when he meets Israeli Prime Minister Menahem Begin next week.

Egypt's Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Boutros Ghali Tuesday told reporters the foreign ministry had prepared a number of possibilities for Sadat to raise in the discussions with Begin due to start next Monday in the resort town of Aswan in Upper Egypt. He gave no details.

Egypt, Israel and the United States are engaged in negotiations for autonomy for the 1.2 million Palestinians in the Gaza Strip and on the West Bank of the Jordan. The deadline for agreement runs out in less than five months.

No concrete results have been achieved so far despite seven months of discussions and differences between Egypt and Israel on the concept of autonomy itself and the authority of an elected Palestinian council are still wide.

Egypt considers autonomy a step toward self-determination, regards East or Arab Jerusalem as an integral part of the West Bank and calls for broad political, economic and legislative powers to be invested in the council.

Israel says autonomy should be confined to the running of day-to-day affairs, rejects the creation of a Palestinian state and insists that its capital is the present united Jerusalem which is not to be divided again.

Egypt and Israel are due to exchange ambassadors by Feb. 26 under the Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty concluded last March.

Asked if the presentation of credentials of the Egyptian ambassador to the Israeli president in Jerusalem would mean recognition of the city as the capital of Israel, Ghali said Egypt's attitude was that "Jerusalem is not the Capital of Israel."

He pointed out that the presentation of credentials would take place in the western or Jewish part of the city and not in the eastern or the Arab part.

"Presenting credentials in Jerusalem does not mean Egypt recognizes that it is the capital of Israel," he said adding that the Egyptian embassy would be in Tel Aviv.

Ghali said Egypt would work for the realization of the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people in 1980 and for elections to take place in the West Bank and Gaza before May.

A five-member control and inspection committee will also be created, the sources added.

The target date for the completion of the autonomy talks is May 26.



SOVIET TROOPS IN KABUL: This photo, taken from a television monitor of a CBS Evening News broadcast, shows Soviet troops on patrol in the Afghanistan capital of Kabul.

Ceasefire shattered

Kurdistan clashes leave three dead

TEHRAN, Jan. 2 (AP) — Three persons have been killed and about a dozen wounded in the most recent clashes between Kurdish rebels and revolutionary guardsmen in Sanandaj, capital of the Kurdistan province in western Iran, the official news agency Pars reported.

Heavy artillery, mortar and rifle fire shattered a two-day ceasefire in Sanandaj Tuesday and the headquarters of the revolutionary guard was reported under attack. Kurdish political leaders have asked the central government in Tehran to withdraw the revolutionary guards from the region.

The government broadcasting station, controlled by the revolutionary guards, suspended television broadcasting Tuesday but did transmit several hours of Tehran radio programming.

99.91% vote yes

for Siad Barre

MOGADISHU, Jan. 2 (R) — Preliminary results of Somalia's first parliamentary and local government elections for a decade show that 99.91 per cent of the voters supported the official candidates of the ruling Somali Revolutionary Socialist Party (SRSP) officials said.

A spokesman of the central electoral committee said Tuesday the preliminary results from Sunday's poll indicated that 3,982,532 had voted "yes", 1,826 had voted "no", and there were 1,400 invalid votes.

Final results would be announced as soon as the documents from all regions of Somalia reached the central electoral committee.

The ruling party nominated all 171 candidates for the People's Assembly and the 1,074 candidates for district assemblies. Voters placed their ballot papers in a box marked "yes" or a box marked "no" for the entire list.

The elections are the first to be held since President Muhammad Siad Barre came to power in a bloodless coup in 1969.

Tabriz calm

Meanwhile, calm was reported in Tabriz, capital of east Azerbaijan province in west Iran, where members of the Muslim Peoples' Republican Party are still holding nine revolutionary guardsmen hostage. The hostages were taken last week in a clash between guardsmen and party members, in which at least a person was killed.

Party members say they do not believe an alleged call by their spiritual leader, Ayatollah Muhammad Kazem Sharif-Madar, for a negotiated release of the hostages was genuine.

They say they want to see a television broadcast of Sharif-Madar making the speech before they release their captives.

Controversy

Sharif-Madar, Iran's secondmost popular religious leader, because a focus of controversy late last year when he criticized the nation's new Islamic constitution, saying it did not allow minorities adequate voice in the government and gave Khomeini too much power.

The charter, passed by an overwhelming majority, gives Khomeini power for life.

The Azaris, Turkish-speaking inhabitants of Azerbaijan, claim allegiance to Sharif-Madar, who lives in the holy city of Qom 160 kilometers south of Tehran.

Turkey military serve warning to politicians

ANKARA, Jan. 2 (R) — The chiefs of Turkey's armed forces have handed a message to President Fahri Koruturk, seen here as a final warning to the country's politicians to unite in trying to overcome Turkey's grave political and economic problems.

The state radio said armed forces chief of staff Gen. Kenan Evren and the commanders of the army, air force and navy and the para-military gendarmerie gave the president the message Tuesday night.

It gave no details but experienced diplomats here said the message was believed to be a final appeal to the feuding politicians to unite in the face of crisis or face a military takeover.

President Koruturk Wednesday called in Prime Minister Suleyman Demirel and opposition leader Bulent Ecevit to discuss the military message.

Afterward Demirel, looking gloomy, told reporters the message would be broadcast later. "We now face a serious situation" the premier said, but added: "My government has only been in power for 30 days, so obviously cannot be held responsible for the problems facing the country."

Ecevit said the letter expressed "some concerns and some wishes" of the military leaders. He said that with this new development "unfortunately the crisis in Turkey assumed a new dimension."

Diplomats here compared Turkey's present crisis of economic hardship and political violence with the period before the military intervened peacefully in 1971 with a so-called "coup by communiqué."

Demirel was asked Wednesday whether the latest military message was a similar communiqué but declined to comment.

Diplomats here however, said they thought the message was more of a final warning to right and left-of-center politicians to unite behind measures aimed at easing the crisis.

Earlier, Gen. Evren, in a new year's message to the armed forces, had described the present situation as the gravest crisis since the proclamation of the republic in 1923.

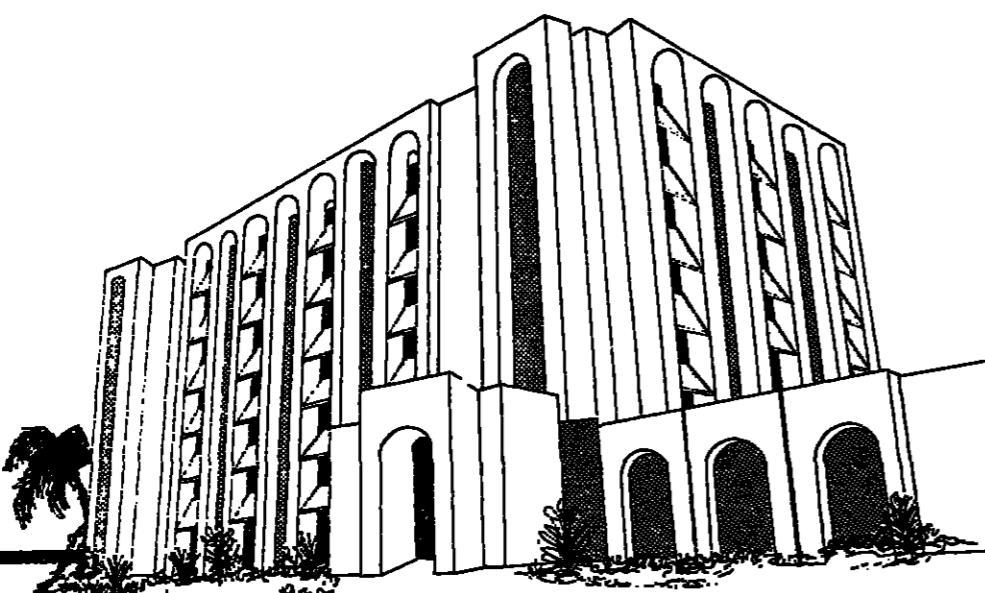
Turks are at present suffering their worst economic hardship for many years, with no heating in most homes, no hot water and shortages of basic products.

Israeli kills U.N. officer

TEL AVIV, Jan. 2 (AP) — A Norwegian working for the United Nations was shot to death Tuesday night in the northern resort town of Nahariya by an Israeli who thought the man may have been a commando.

The victim was identified as Jans Lund, 30, a civilian field service officer with U.N. troops in the Sinai Desert. A U.N. spokesman said Lund served with Norwegian U.N. troops in southern Lebanon before taking the civilian post last year.

The shooting occurred shortly before midnight in the coastal town five miles south of the Lebanese border, where Palestinian commandos killed four Israelis last April.



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Violent campaign

Indian voters elect leaders today

NEW DELHI, Jan. 2 (AP) — About half of India votes Thursday on parliamentary and some state assembly candidates after a violent two-month election campaign that claimed at least 12 lives.

Unofficial reports of scattered clashes continued through Tuesday, the last day of campaigning in regions holding elections first. Campaigning continues for another day in parliamentary districts voting Sunday.

The first results are expected Sunday night.

There was no government confirmation of the incidents, often in remote areas, and some details were sketchy. Indian news agencies reported scores also were injured in the flareups, usually between rival political workers fighting or ambushing each other with such weapons as rocks, homemade bombs and firearms.

Bira Singh, a candidate of the pro-Soviet



Indira Gandhi

Communist Party of India for a state assembly seat, was gunned down and killed by unknown assailants in the northeastern state of Manipur, the United News of India reported.

In Tripura, another northeastern state, Bishan Deb Barma, a Marxist Communist party worker, died in a hospital of injuries suffered in an ambush last weekend. It was the second death in the incident in which another Marxist Communist was killed.

In Jaipur, 300 km. south of New Delhi, a 10-year-old boy was killed when a jeepload of "miscreants" tried to disturb a political rally and crashed into a crowded bus stop, UNI reported.

In Jehanbad, eastern India, one person

Bulldozer subdues rebel Fiji prisoners

SUVA, Fiji, Jan. 2 (AP) — Police broke through the main gate of the Suva jail with a bulldozer on Wednesday and subdued about 300 convicts who had held the prison for some 24 hours after going on a rampage.

Baton-wielding police charged through the gate while other units went over the main walls on ladders backed up with fire hoses used to knock convicts off the walls.

Witnesses on hills overlooking the jail said none of the rebelling convicts appeared to want to fight and the police had full control of the jail within 15 minutes. The only casualty was a convict who was taken to hospital with a head wound.

47 persons die of cold in N. India

NEW DELHI, Jan. 2 (AP) — At least 47 persons have died of cold and exposure in a week-long cold wave sweeping northern India, Indian newspapers reported Wednesday.

The highest death toll was reported from Bihar state eastern India, where 40 persons have died. In Uttar Pradesh state, northern India, there were seven deaths, the reports said.

The weather office here said temperatures dipped on Tuesday to zero degrees Celsius (32 degrees Fahrenheit) in snow-bound Srinagar, located about 600 kms northwest of New Delhi.

The cold wave follows heavy snowfall and rain storms in parts of northern India near the Himalayan mountain ranges.

Domestic flights between New Delhi and Jammu and Srinagar in Jammu and Kashmir state were canceled.

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Earthquake kills 52 in Azores

PONTA DELGADA, Azores Jan. 2 (AP) — A strong earthquake has hit Portugal's Azores Islands in the mid-Atlantic, crumbling buildings and killing at least 52 persons, officials reported. They said more than 300 were injured.

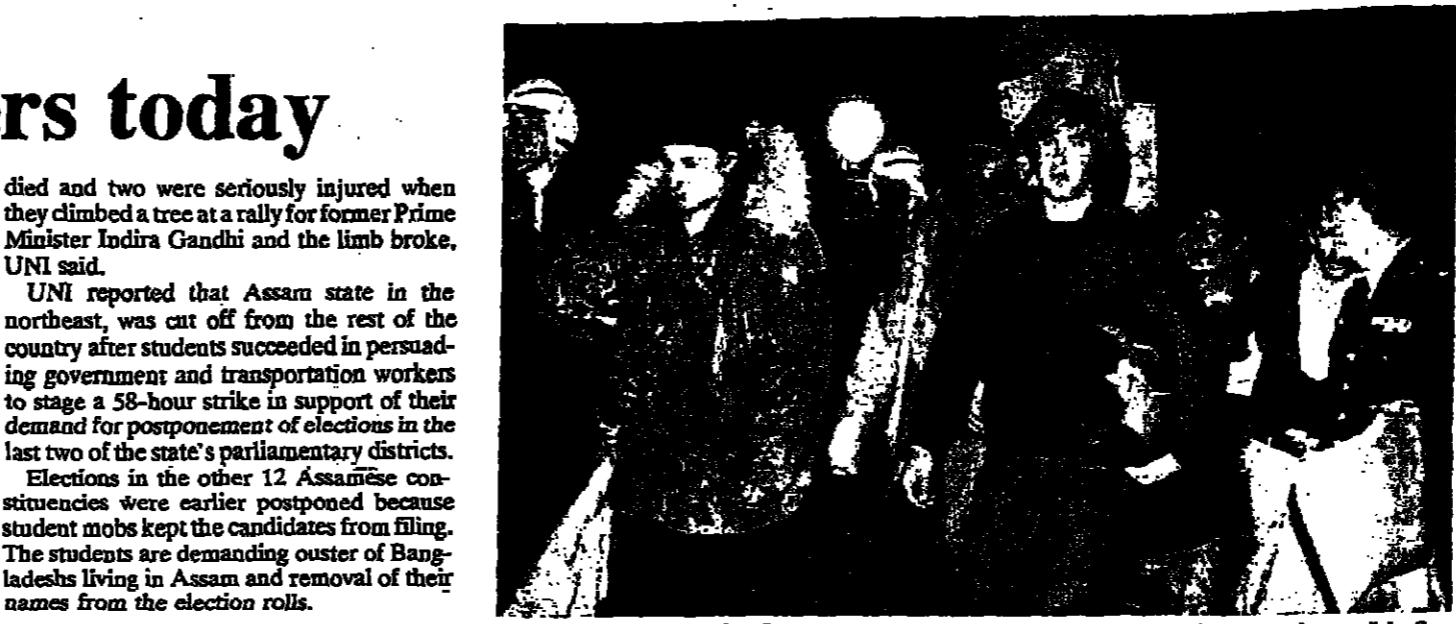
The U.S. Air Force base at Lajes on Terceira Island suffered minor damage but no American soldiers or their dependents were reported injured in the Tuesday quake according to an Air Force spokesman in Washington. He said Air Force disaster relief teams sent from the base to aid civilian rescue crews reported 52 Portuguese nationals killed and at least 300 injured.

The Lajes base is a refueling point and handles submarine reconnaissance flights.

Local communities on Terceira Island suffered heavy damage, the Washington spokesman said, and Air Force medical teams were helping the staff at the Angra Hospital near the Lajes base. He said the Air Force was providing blankets and other relief supplies in response to requests by officials of the regional government.

Turkish roads claimed nearly 10,000 in 1979

ANKARA, Jan. 2, (R) — A total of 9,92 persons died in road accidents in Turkey last year, according to official statistics. More than 55,000 people were injured in nearly 80,000 accidents on the country's rugged highways.



SCHOONER SURVIVORS: Members of the crew of the wind-powered wooden cargo schooner John S. Lewitt arrive in Westhampton Beach, New York, after their rescue by Air National Guard helicopters. The experimental ship foundered in choppy Atlantic coastal waters. All nine aboard were rescued.

Posters bring turmoil -- Deng

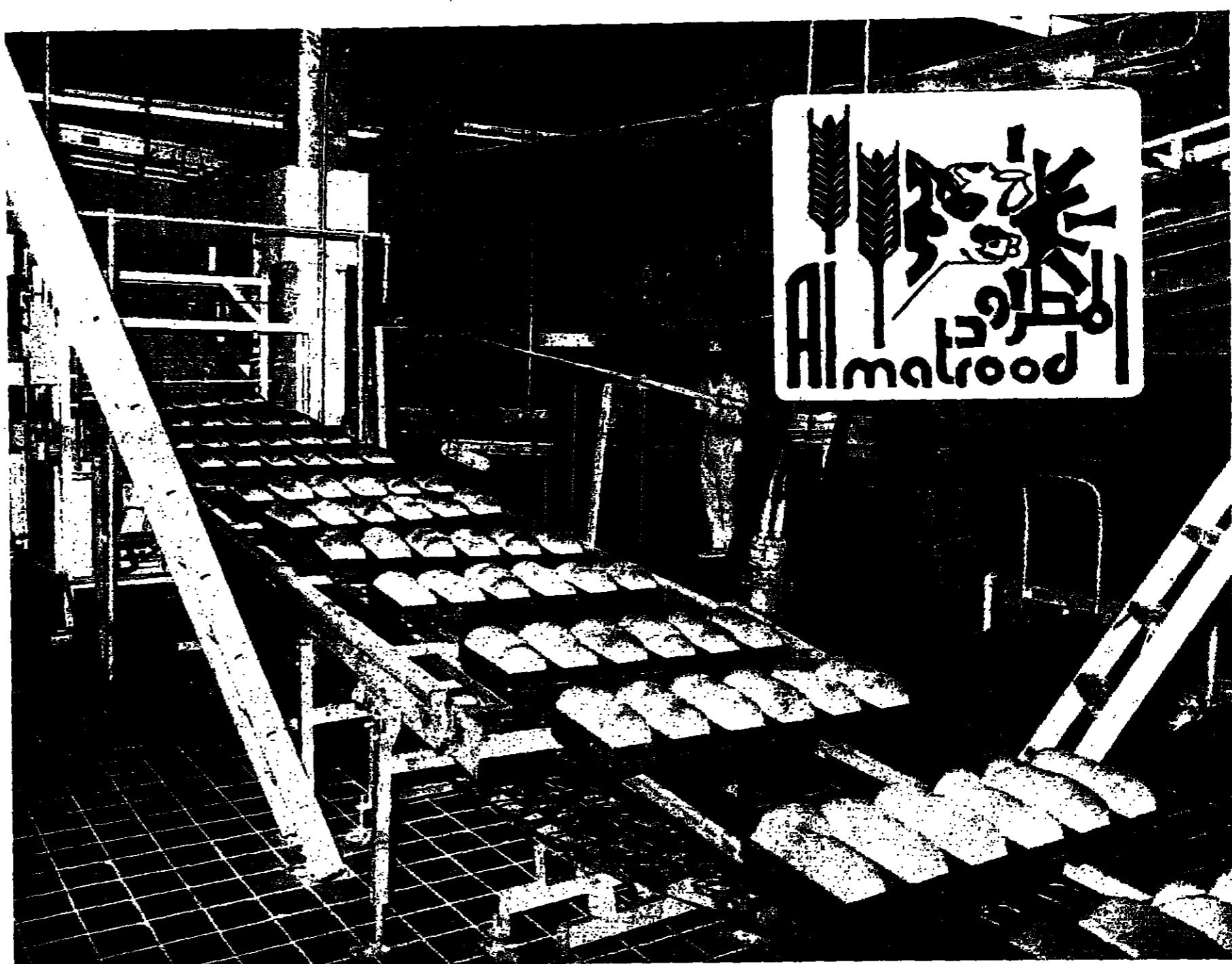
PEKING, Jan. 2 (AP) — Senior Vice Premier Deng Xiaoping has again criticized some of the previous activities at now closed "Democracy Wall," saying "our country can't stand turmoil. In past turmoil, the people suffered and the country suffered."

"Without a political situation of stability and unity, everyone would not be able to keep their minds on construction," Deng told a New Year's Day tea party of China's United Front Organization.

"Therefore, we disapprove of those people or events that cause turmoil, for example some of the things that were being done at 'Xidan Wall,'" Deng added in a speech reported in Wednesday's newspapers.

"For more than a year, the wall at Xidan, on Peking's main Chang An Boulevard, was a forum for complaints, grievances and opinions written on big posters. It also was a center for selling privately published magazines of political opinion and literature.

After some of the posters' criticism challenged such basic principles as communist party primacy, posters were banned there about one month ago.

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Arkansas, Ohio State defeated in Bowls

Alabama, USC claim college laurels

NEW YORK, Jan. 2 (AP) — No. two-ranked Alabama rolled over sixth-ranked Arkansas 24-9 in the Sugar Bowl as third-ranked Southern California rallied to nip top-ranked Ohio State 17-16 in the Rose Bowl Tuesday, allowing the two winners to lay claim to the U.S. college football championship for the second straight season.

Last year, Alabama became national champion after being selected first in the Associated Press poll by 38 voters. Runner-up Southern Cal was picked first by 19 voters. Both teams had lost once.

This year, Alabama finished 12-0 after the Sugar Bowl victory extended the nation's longest winning streak to 21 games. Southern Cal's record was 11-0-1, with a tie to Stanford the only blemish.

Major Ogilvie scored on runs of 22 yards and one yard and set up a field goal with a 50-yard punt return to lead Alabama to an impressive victory.

"I feel we're deserving of the honor of being No. One," said Alabama coach Bear Bryant, whose 20th victory at Alabama tied Ohio State's Woody Hayes for the No. Two spot in triumphs at one major school.

Hesman Trophy winner Charles White, who set two Rose Bowl records in rushing for 247 yards in 39 carries, dove for one yard with 1:54 left to lift Southern California past previously unbeaten Ohio State.

"We deserve consideration to be No. One.

Champions eclipsed

A year of soccer shakeups

LONDON Jan. 2 — Established champions had to make way for new teams when the trophies were handed out in 1979, a year of changes.

Liverpool, two-time European champion, was eclipsed by another English club, Nottingham Forest. Paraguay became south American champion for only the second time and the Vancouver Whitecaps topped the big-spending New Year Cosmos on the way to its North American championship.

Olympia of Asuncion crowned a fine year for tiny Paraguay by winning the south American club championship.

That was nearly as big a surprise as Nottingham Forest's European Cup win. Managed by the charismatic pair of Brian Clough and Peter Taylor, Forest defeated the defenseless Swedes of Malmö 1-0 in the final of a non-vintage European Cup year.

The other European club titles went to Barcelona, who took the Cup Winners' Cup with a thrilling 4-3 victory over the West Germans of Fortuna Düsseldorf, and Borussia Moenchengladbach, who confirmed the German strength in the UEFA Cup by beating Red Star Belgrade of Yugoslavia 2-1 on aggregate.

The German strength in the UEFA Cup continued in the opening rounds of the 1979-80 competition, with five Bundesliga teams qualifying for the quarterfinals.

The European Nations' qualifying matches apart, it was a quiet year at international level, although Paraguay's south American championship win raised a few eyebrows across the Atlantic.

World champion Argentina took part in few meaningful matches, but discovered in a new superstar in the immensely talented Diego Maradona.

The game continued to grow in North America, where the Cosmos found that money does not buy success. The New Yorkers lost to the Vancouver Whitecaps in the semifinals, and the Canadians went on to beat Tampa Bay in the Soccer Bowl.

The NASL's major problem remains the lack of encouragement to home grown talent. Too many clubs are importing overseas players instead of coaching young Americans.

Los Angeles Aztecs, however, imported the world's top player, Dutch ace Johann Cruyff, who came out of retirement to promote the game in the States.

In Africa, teams from the Cameroons dominated the club championships, while a

Few major games played

Weather disrupts English soccer

LONDON, Jan. 2 (R) — The weather was the big winner in British football Tuesday as frost cut deeply into the English and Scottish programs for the first time this season.

A total of 28 matches were postponed, including four in the First Division and the two big teams, Liverpool and Manchester United, were both given the day off.

Liverpool, two points ahead at the top, was to have played away at Stock City while United had a home match against last-placed Bolton called off.

The main recipients of the reduced program were London club Arsenal, which won 1-0 away over Southampton to move above the club they beat back into third place in the division.

Results :		
Bristol City	2	Brighton
Cardiff City	2	Middlesbrough
Croydon Palace	0	Norwich
Everton	1	Nottingham Forest
Ipswich Town	2	West Bromwich
Leeds United	1	Derby County
Southampton	1	Arsenal
Birmingham	2	Queen's Park
Leicester	3	Bristol Rovers
Luton	3	Chelsea
Newcastle	3	Sunderland
Northants County	0	Cambridge
Orient	0	West Ham
Shrewsbury	2	Barnsley
Swansea	1	Cardiff
Wrexham	0	Plymouth
Division Three		
Brentford	2	Plymouth
Colchester	2	Blackburn
Dartford	2	Turkey
Eastbourne	2	Redbridge
Fareham	1	Darlington
Harrow	0	Harrow
Portsmouth	1	Aldershot
Scottish Premier Division		
Glasgow Rangers	2	Morton

Villas takes Australian tennis

MELBOURNE, Jan. 2 (AP) — Guillermo Vilas of Argentina won the Marlboro Australian Open tennis singles final Wednesday for the second successive year, and American Barbara Jordan ended a 13-year American drought by taking the women's singles crown.

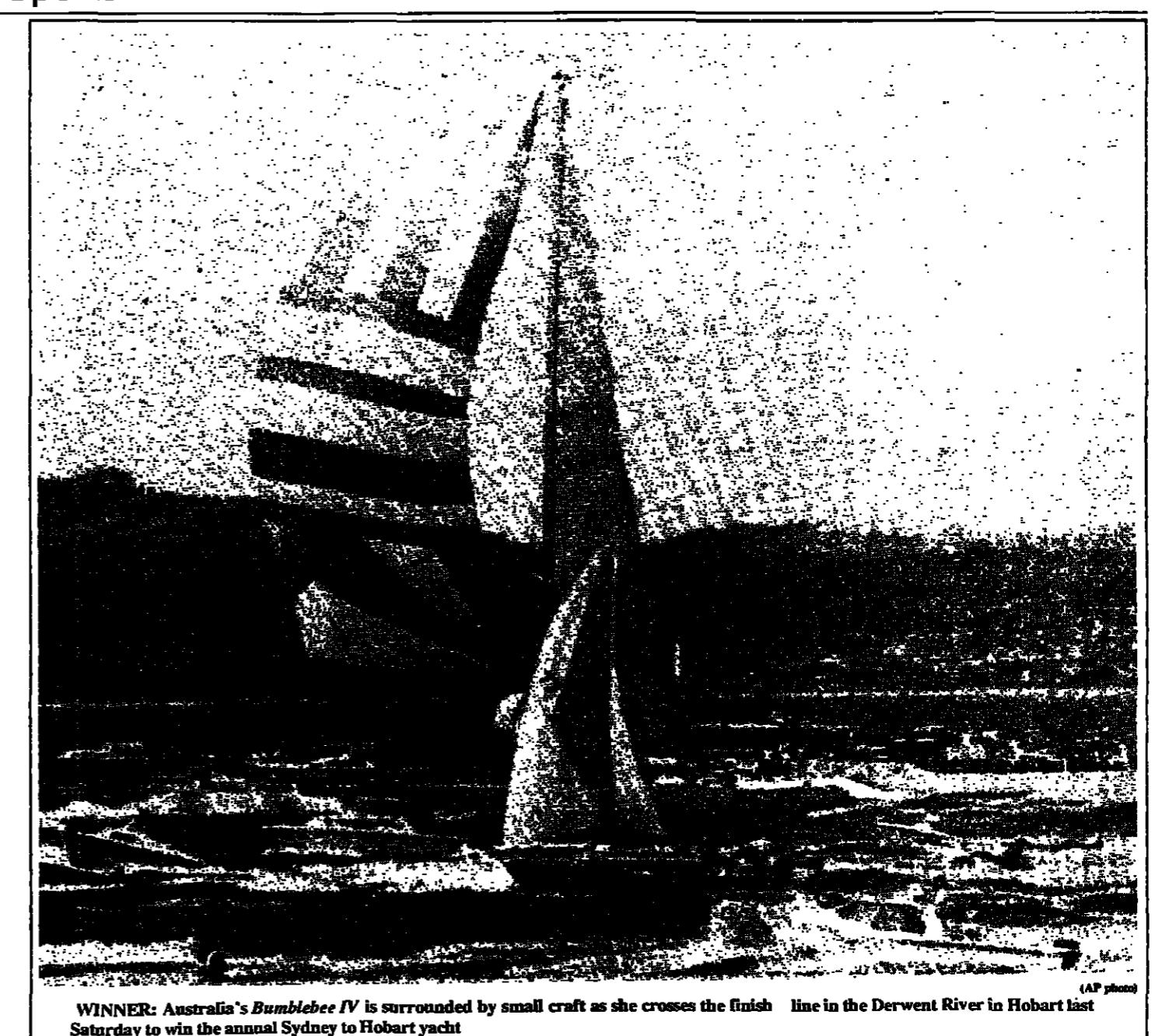
Villas downed American John Sadri 7-6, 6-3, 6-2 in the final at Kooyong Stadium. Sadri gave Vilas a tough fight in the first set, losing on the tie-breaker.

But Vilas won through with his speed around the court and a variety of winning shots.

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WINNER: Australia's *Bumblebee IV* is surrounded by small craft as she crosses the finish line in the Derwent River in Hobart last Saturday to win the annual Sydney to Hobart yacht race.

Starts Friday in Sydney

Hurt Laird looks forward to England Test

SYDNEY, Jan. 2 (AP) — Australia's gamecock opening batsman Bruce Laird Wednesday gave himself a better-than-50-per-cent chance of being fit to play against England in the second Test beginning at the Sydney Cricket Ground on Friday.

Laird arrived in Sydney with the rest of the Australian team with his injured left arm heavily bandaged.

After a session of ultrasonic ray treatment and packing the injury in ice for a couple of hours, Laird said he felt confident about his

chances of playing against the Englishmen.

"My hand is 100 per cent better than it was yesterday," said Laird. "I could hardly hold the bat last night, but it feels much more comfortable now."

"The selectors have given me until Thursday afternoon to get it right and I think another 24 hours will do the trick."

Laird will give the injury a searching test when the Australians work out at the SCG nets on Thursday.

"I wouldn't like to rate my prospects pre-

cisely, but I guess I'm better than a 50-50 chance at this stage," he said.

Laird sustained the injury when he was struck on the left hand by a vicious delivery from West Indian speedster Michael Holding during the second Test at the Melbourne Cricket Ground Tuesday.

Play was held up for several minutes while a doctor raced onto the field to give the plucky West Australian treatment for the blow.

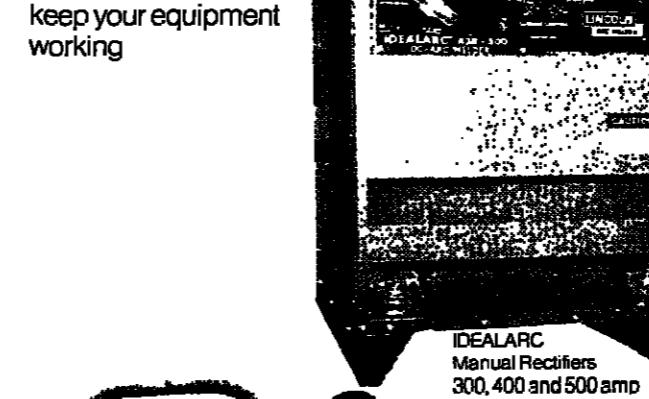
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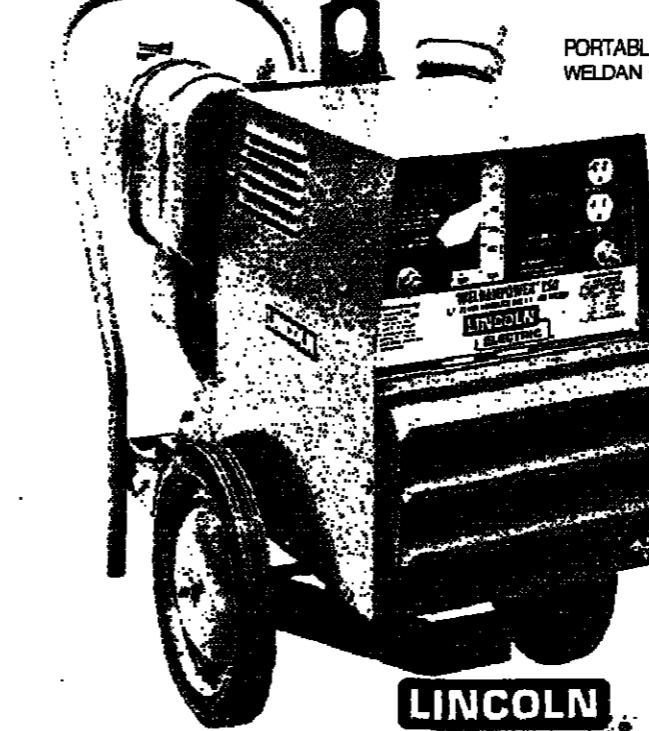
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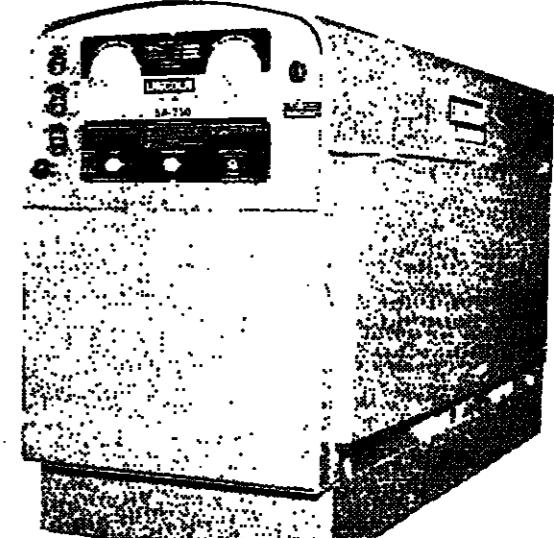
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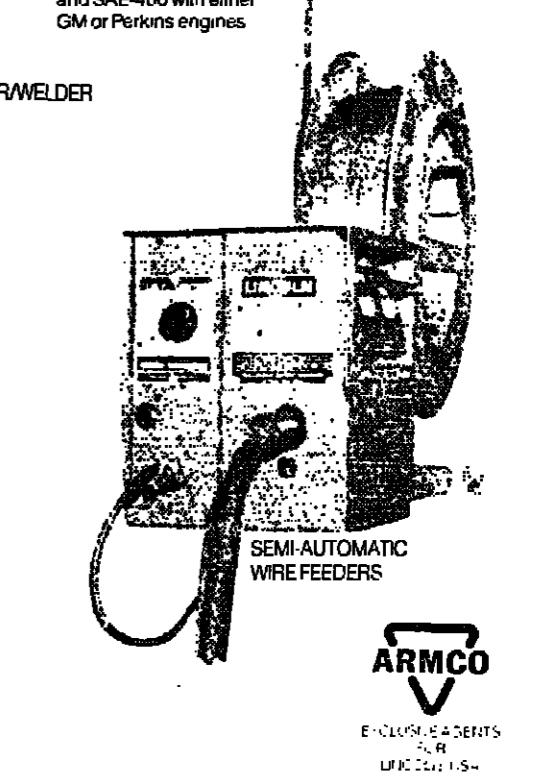
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Comecon wooing Common Market

By Sidney Weiland

VIENNA — The European Common Market, a Kremlin propaganda target for 15 years, is resisting blandishments from an unlikely suitor, the Moscow-led economic alliance Comecon.

While the Communist group offers a marriage of sorts, the Common Market is hesitant. Instead, it proposes a cautious relationship, severely short of the direct trade link which Comecon wants.

The Common Market plays a pivotal role in the economic life of its nine West European member states and views the partnership sought by Comecon as unequal. The Communist group is a much looser structure with virtually no supranational power.

Ideology apart, officials of the European Economic Community (EEC) say the methods and marketing practices of the two organizations are also vastly different and not compatible. While the EEC operates a joint tariff system and is empowered to negotiate trade relations on behalf of its members with other countries, Comecon's 10 governments settle trading arrangements separately.

Comecon has passed for a broad agreement to regulate trade with the Common Market on a block-to-block basis, claiming the right to set general trading patterns for all its members, like the Common Market.

This would put the Communist group on the same political footing as the EEC, giving it a status and official respectability which the Common Market says is undeserved because Comecon has no tariff structure of its own.

Common Market officials interviewed at EEC headquarters in Brussels say such a relationship would also seem to endorse the Soviet Union's dominant and often controlling position in Eastern Europe's economic affairs.

As a concession, the EEC has agreed to include general preferences to trade in a vague cooperation accord with Comecon. But it rejects any agreement that would recognize the two groupings as equal trading partners. The EEC wants a framework agreement that would permit working contacts and exchanges of information on subjects such as standardization, environmental protection and statistics, but would leave the Common Market free to negotiate directly with each of Comecon's member governments.

After initial objections Comecon appears willing to allow its members to negotiate trade terms with the EEC — but only provided negotiations are

within general lines settled first by the two organizations.

EEC and Comecon experts have met seven times in five years in hopes of patching together some sort of relationship. So far, they have been kept apart by basically conflicting approaches.

"The agreement proposed by Comecon wouldn't add a single Kopeck in commercial exchanges," says a senior EEC official involved in the Brussels-Moscow talks. "It wouldn't affect actual trade at all."

EEC Vice-President Wilhelm Haferkamp visited Comecon headquarters in Moscow for three days of talks in November, but no results were reported beyond agreement to meet again in Brussels next April.

"We have come somewhat closer, and it is possible we will get an agreement in 1980. But it will be limited to generalities. I don't believe we will go any further," a Common Market negotiator says.

Direct contacts between Moscow and Brussels started in 1975, two years after the Communists made their first overtures. For years earlier, the Kremlin maintained a sharp political campaign against the European Community, labeling it a capitalist tool.

While this charge is occasionally renewed, Comecon now has good reasons for wanting to settle relations.

As EEC integration has tightened over the past five years, East European governments have found

it harder to sell in Common Market countries. Their exports are held down by EEC quotas, which hit especially hard against agricultural products, a staple in Communist trading. The EEC says other quotas prevent dumping cheap industrial goods.

Comecon's interest in a deal sharpened when EEC countries allowed their national trade agreements with Communist governments to lapse at the end of 1974, leaving it to the community as a whole to negotiate with individual states.

Since then, no East Bloc country has signed a general trade agreement with the Common Market, and Comecon has shifted ground gradually but slowly from its original refusal to recognize the EEC.

Although no formal commercial ties exist, trade continues with the EEC nine — Belgium, Britain, Denmark, France, West Germany, Italy, Ireland, Luxembourg and the Netherlands.

EEC officials say Comecon countries have failed to adapt their exports to Western needs. "They generally try to sell what they traditionally produce, not what the customer wants," a Western diplomat comments. "Overall, their technology is at a low level."

Despite the EEC-Comecon standstill, Romania, Hungary, Poland and Bulgaria have concluded fringe agreements with the EEC regulating textile sales to the Common Market. The same four countries plus Czechoslovakia have also signed agreements setting steel quotas.

Romania, which follows a strongly independent policy inside the Soviet bloc, stepped out of line in 1974 by accepting special preferences from the Common Market as a developing country.

The Romanians also began negotiations with Brussels last May on a separate trade agreement, but are delaying signature, apparently while awaiting the outcome of the EEC-Comecon discussions.

Communist but independent Yugoslavia signed a first agreement with the EEC in 1970 and is now negotiating a new long-term accord which officials hope to sign by February.

China concluded a five-year trade agreement in Brussels in 1978 and sees its links with the Common Market as a major factor in a political strategy aimed at limiting "Soviet hegemony."

Comecon countries also have diplomats in the Belgian capital whose main job is to maintain contact, even without formal relations. "They are always in and out of our offices," an EEC official says.

EEC experts have a low opinion of Comecon's structure and trading methods.

"Comecon has no common industrial or agricultural policy," one official says. "All they do is try to coordinate the five-year plans adopted by member countries."

Another describes Comecon's partiality for barter trade as a "primitive form, a method that dates back to pre-history." — (R)

Progress in the fight against cancer

By William Scobie

LOS ANGELES —

American scientists last month reported "encouraging progress" in research into interferon, a scarce, ultra-costly substance produced by the human body that has shown considerable promise in the fight against cancer.

An intense international competition has sprung up over the last year to solve the riddle of how interferon works. In the lead, over a range of commercial and government-financed laboratories, is the California Institute of Technology.

Amid an ordered chaos of bubbling beakers, test tubes and wires in a long basement room, the Pasadena-based "Caltech" team is trying to determine the genetic structure of the interferon

molecule. If that key can be found, says Caltech's youthful Dr. Michael Hunkapiller, it will almost certainly lead to mass-production of a material which today costs \$ 1,500 for as little as one-millionth of an ounce.

And that is vital to furtherance of multi-million dollar clinical tests already under way on cancer patients in the U.S. It is also of the keenest interest to major chemical companies, who see the possibility of a new and hugely profitable "miracle drug."

Interferon is a hormone-like protein produced by the cells of all vertebrate animals in response to attacks by viruses. Discovered by British scientists Alick Isaacs and Jean Lindemann at Oxford in 1957, it "interferes" with the infection process — not as a viruskiller, but as a biological signaling agent which triggers anti-virus reaction within cells. That interferon is effective against numerous viral diseases, including the sometimes lethal hepatitis B, has already been shown.

Can it cure cancer? So far, said researcher Dr. Alba Creasey recently, results have been promising. Dr. Creasey is part of a team at California's Stanford University — one of five medical centers in the U.S. conducting the first mass tests of interferon injection treatment with 150 patients afflicted with various cancers.

Interferon appears to slow the rate at which malignant cells grow, and also to prevent them growing into a "colony" or tumor. Presumably because it is a natural body product, it has shown some of the toxic side-effects of chemotherapy.

Amid conservative skepticism, doctors in Stockholm and Houston, Texas, as well as California, have reported success with small-scale interferon tests over the last three years.

But the work has long been hindered because only a trickle of interferon was available for human research. Until recently, supplies came chiefly from Finland, where some 65,000 pints of Red Cross blood went annually to produce just 100 milligrams of the potent material. That meant that one lab test on a common cold virus cost \$ 2,000.

Now the growing hopes for interferon have inspired the U.S. government's National Cancer Institute to earmark \$ 7 million this year for purchase of interferon for research. The privately funded American Cancer Society has already bought \$ 2 million worth; and some U.S. chemical companies have begun to make the material.

The Caltech team has been studying the interferon molecule's structure for the past 10 months, and will not conclude its work before the end of 1980. Progress to date, said Dr. Hunkapiller, has been "encouraging." Caltech has an edge on the field thanks to its extraordinarily sensitive "micro-

sequencers," which can separate the material into infinitely minute segments and should eventually permit identification of the 150-odd amino acids on the protein's active chain.

To unlock interferon's secrets, researchers must first isolate the gene that orders interferon production. Then it could be cloned through genetic engineering — inserted in a strain of bacteria, which would multiply and create a cheap, plentiful supply of interferon. Or, once the amino acid sequence is known, it could be chemically synthesized for mass production.

In U.S. scientific circles it is rumored that certain Californian genetic engineering firms have already isolated the crucial gene. Dr. Hunkapiller says he doubts it: "They're just trying to psych out the competition." But a spokesman for one such company, Genentech Inc., of San Francisco, predicts that cheap interferon will be in production by the end of 1980.

Even if it is, experts emphasize that this intriguing "intercellular regulator" and messenger has a long way to go before it is proved useful in widespread trials against cancer. But the new influx of tax dollars and money from the big pharmaceutical companies is speeding up the process. — (OFN)

Letter to the editor

Dear Sir,

Finally, the world opened its eyes and believed what we have been saying for the past year; we are not fighting the troops of the Afghan government, but the Russians.

When will the Muslim world wake up and witness the atrocities caused by Russians and their puppets in Kabul against our innocent Muslim brothers and sisters of Afghanistan?

One has only got to visit the refugee camps in Pakistan to feel deep down inside what it means to be a refugee with no adequate help.

My Muslim brothers and sisters, we will not beg for help, for we will fight with everything we have; with our bare hands if we have to.

Afghanistan is not Czechoslovakia. The Russians will pay a very high price for every drop of Muslim blood spilled.

This is a Jihad, a true Jihad and we will not allow Afghanistan to be a bridge upon which other Muslim countries could one day be threatened. Above all, Afghanistan will not be a pawn on a chess board for the superpowers to play with.

Sincerely,
Salem M.S. Modjajidi

saudi press review

The United Nations Security Council's projected debate on Russia's intervention in Afghanistan and the presence of increased numbers of Soviet soldiers in Afghanistan formed lead stories in some papers on Wednesday, while others led with important military appointments in the Kingdom and Riyadh Governor Prince Salman's assertion that Saudi Arabia is a "companion of destiny" for the Palestinian revolution.

Newspapers frontpaged the Muslim World League's condemnation of the Soviet action, which was expressed in a cable to King Khalid. Crown Prince Fahd's orders for the construction of three more tunnels in Mecca and Qatari's reported announcement of the freezing of its oil prices this year also figured prominently on the front pages of the newspapers.

Newspapers continued to concentrate on the threat that Soviet military intervention in Afghanistan posed to Islamic states of the region. They reaffirmed that Islamic unity and solidarity pro-

vide the only means to stand firm against the Communist danger.

Al-Kiyad said in an editorial that the Soviet Union had not expected a strong resistance from a large number of Afghan army and Muslim revolutionaries.

Moscow failed to make a precise assessment of international reaction to its ignoble action in Afghanistan. It had thought that its action would be forgotten after some expression of resentment in newspapers and diplomatic circles.

The Soviet Union had not foreseen that the issue would develop serious dimensions after its bloody invasion on an independent state, the paper said. By their military intervention, the Soviets have, in fact, violated the policy of accord with the United States and have subjected the SALT-II treaty to abrogation. It is obvious now that the Soviets have begun a new era of challenge to world peace by adopting the policy of violence to establish themselves militarily in

areas of their influence, the paper added.

Writing editorially on the situation in Afghanistan, *Al-Nadwa* said it was time for that Islamic nation to take its destiny into its own hands to avoid further blows from the enemies. The protest demonstrations in Tehran against the Soviet military intervention in Afghanistan and the demonstrators' attempts to attack the Soviet embassy there reflected their real sentiments against foreign interference in the affairs of the states of the region, it said.

The paper added that the recent crises in the Islamic world that it should be capable enough of thwarting others' ambitions have been symbolic of the stance of the Muslims who have refused to accept the Communist intervention in Muslim Afghanistan.

Al-Bilad warned that the Afghanistan event was only the first step in a formidable Communist plot aimed at spreading its ideologies throughout the Islamic world. It asserted that the only

In an editorial on the achieve-

ments of the Palestinian revolution during the past 15 years, *Al-Jazirah* lauded its effectiveness since in shaking the Zionists in Palestine and elsewhere in the world. The paper recalled the difficult circumstances under which the Palestinians had started off their revolution and complimented the lead they received from the Palestine Liberation Movement (Fatah) and the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO).

The paper asserted that the Arab diplomatic, political, material and moral support for the Palestinian revolution has helped achieve victories in different fields. As a result of this support, public opinion in Western Europe became favorable toward Palestinian rights while the Third World extended an all out support to the Palestinian people and the Arab cause.

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لهم امن انا

The sickle and the scimitar

By ADEL BIŠHTAWI recently in Kabul

KABUL — Just before midnight, a powerful searchlight beams from a station on top of the highest hill to scan the curfewed streets and hills surrounding Kabul in search of counter-revolutionaries, lackeys of imperialism, or guerrillas.

Occasionally, the searchlight shines on the Arg (the Citadel), or the People's House, as it has come to be known since the bloody Marxist Revolution that overthrew Muhammad Daoud and the ruling family in April, 1978. The guards there know somebody is watching over those who watch.

Over the houses of a million sleeping Kabulis, the beam is magnified by the clouds of dust and wood and kebab smoke which descend by late evening with the cold mist. At 7,000 feet, breathing is difficult; in the town center, it is almost suffocating. The cloudy mixture stagnates, and the wind fails to clear it.

The people of Kabul have forgotten a similar searchlight in 1504 when a wandering Khan settled in Kabul. The story goes that Zuhair Eddin Muhammad, expelled from his kingdom near Samarkand by the army, ordered his followers to light huge fires on the hills before descending to occupy the city.

The king called himself Babur or the tiger, and ruled over the city for a long time before deciding to lead his army south to establish the Mughal Empire. It was true then, as now, that he who ruled Kabul ruled Afghanistan. Babur, of course, was a descendant of Tamerlane and of Genghis Khan.

This country is the "roundabout" of civilization. Its inhabitants have watched the armies of the greatest conquerors of the world march or flee toward the Khyber Pass:

Alexander, the Arabs, Genghis Khan, Tamerlane, Babur, the Persians and the British.

The Afghans have never been conquered. The name Afghanistan, land of Afghans, dates to 1747 when Durrat Al Durrar, pearl of pearls, escaped from the court of the Persian tyrant, Nadir Shah, and came to settle in the country. As Ahmad Shah Durrani, he paved the way for an independent state. He is best known as a possessor of what is now the brightest jewel in the British Crown, the Koh-i-noor. When fleeing Nadir's camp, he took the jewel with him.

There are no statues of Babur or Durrani. The founder of the Mughal Empire is buried

Its inhabitants have watched the armies of the greatest conquerors of the world march or flee to the Khyber Pass. Afghanistan has never been conquered.

in the simplest of graves, but opposite the People's House a strange statue has been erected: a Soviet tank, a symbol of the role played by the army in putting an end to a

government of President Muhammad Daoud.

There are many other signs which remind the people of Kabul of the change. Red flags are everywhere, army and police patrols roam the streets after 11 p.m. when the curfew begins and tanks are stationed in and around the People's House to draw attention to the new power: the red torch over Afghanistan and its multitude of races. They accepted Islam in the early 8th century but one group, the mountainmen now known as Nuristanis, did not embrace the faith until 1896.

The 15 million Afghans are a mixture. The Pathans, also known as Pakhtunes or Paktians, constitute the largest single group in the country. They are very proud and regard themselves as the only true Afghans. They occupy the mountainous areas in the southeast, but they seem to rule Kabul itself.

Other groups are the Hazaras, who inhabit central Afghanistan. They are short and slant-eyed and are supposed to be of Mongol descent. There are Uzbeks, Tajiks, and Turkmans, the main languages in Afghanistan are Pashto and a form of Persian.

Afghanistan is the largest tribal concentration in the world, and borders are seldom taken seriously. The tribesmen are more loyal to their chiefs than to any government.

The revolution in 1978 was met with opposition from large sections of these tribes. Fighting between tribesmen and government forces has been raging for the last 19 months. Each of the last three presidents of Afghanistan has promised, without success, to reach a peaceful solution.

The result of the fighting is that government forces are more than ever limited to the major cities and roads while the rebels control the countryside, or an estimated 60 per cent of Afghanistan. The continuation of the fighting has also led to violent changes of power.

Looking from a window in the Kabul Hotel at the People's House, or the Arg, one almost smells the abattoir of Afghan politics. On April 27, 1978 more than 30 of President Muhammad Daoud's family were killed. On Sept. 14, 1979 Hafizullah Amin launched an attack on the People's House; President Nur Muhammad Taraki and his wife were killed. On Dec. 27, President Amin, his wife seven children, brother, and a nephew were executed after yet another coup.

New faces come from the north. They bring vast quantities of Russian military hardware which is in great demand at present. So is red paint.

Afghan bank notes were in such short supply that the government took desperate action to remedy the situation. After Daoud removed King Muhammad Zahir Shah in 1973, the newly proclaimed republic withheld the circulation of the 1,000 Afghan bank



Fighters of the Afghan National Liberation Front

p.m. because of the curfew. For a Westerner Kabul has very little to offer.

There are only about 50 Arabs in Kabul. The majority of these are staff at the four embassies: the Saudi Arabian, Libyan, Egyptian and the Iraqi along with a recently opened office of the PLO. Iraq has the largest

The recitation of Marxist principles is now taking the place of the Koran. Book shops are filled with Marxist and Soviet literature. Pamphlets painted in stark red are for sale on the pavements along with other books in Pashto and Persian. The rusty color of Kabul is turning more red every day and with the summer and the scorching sun, all will soon turn rusty again.

Most of the Marxist literature dates to before World War II. With the new literature, there is a new journalism for Afghanistan. Stock communist phrases are in the five dailies published in Kabul. One of the newspapers ran an editorial saying: "Our people are engaged in the building of their homeland with great joy and jubilation. Under the previous despotic regimes a minority group of spongers and agents of colonialism and imperialism used to play with the destinies of the toiling people."

A grocer near the main square was astonished when he discovered I was an Arab.

"From which Arab kingdom do you come?" he asked.

I found it difficult to explain to him that I was born in an occupied Arab territory — Palestine — so I said I came from Syria.

"Ah," he said smiling, "the Kingdom of Syria, and does your king still live in the mosque?"

New faces come from the north. They bring Russian hardware which is in great demand. So is red paint.

embassy staff (about 20) and the mission is led by a diplomat fluent in Persian.

In addition, there are a few very Arab students, teachers from Saudi Arabia and until recently in the month of Ramadan, a small number of Egyptian Koran reciters. When relations between Cairo and Kabul were severed because of the treaty with Israel, the ambassador was recalled and so were the reciters.

An ancient coastline only days away

By CLARE KENT

JEDDAH — The Mediterranean coast of Turkey is only three or four days drive from Saudi Arabia. Long days admittedly, but tarmac all the way, and what an adventure. Amman, Damascus, and Aleppo all waiting to be visited en route. Then those lovely beaches of southern Turkey, ancient ruins at every turn of the road, wonderful food at every little restaurant.

Adana is one of the first towns in Turkey on the road from Saudi Arabia. A bright, cheerful place full of trotting horses pulling carriages. After that, between Adana and Mersin there is a great cotton growing area. In September whole families take to the fields to pick the cotton. The white covered fields are sprinkled with the bright colors of the women's dresses. The roads are filled with tractors pulling trailer loads of cotton to the local factory.

Near Mersin is the site of Tarsus, ancient city, birthplace of Paul, and where Anthony met his Cleopatra. All along the coast are the remains of cities steeped in history and legend. Inhabited since the earliest days of antiquity, this coast has been the scene of a succession of rulers: Hittites, Assyrians, Persians, Romans, followed by the Byzantines, the Arabs, the Crusaders, the Seljuk Turks and finally the Ottoman Turks. Splendid monuments to this day and amazing history abound.

The coast road from Mersin to Anamur, Alanya and Antalya is beautiful. There are plenty of good hotels and some excellent camp-sites. The beaches are mostly unspoilt, particularly out of the bigger towns and it is still possible to find small deserted bays.

The scenery is spectacular. The sea is clear and the vegetation luxuriant right to the water's edge. Orange and lemon trees throw out delightful scents and the mountains rise up from them far into the clouds.

Antalya was an important port in the second century B.C. Today it is a fashionable resort. Apart from the modern city and the beaches, there is an Archaeological Museum containing valuable exhibits from all the civilizations of the region. There is also a collection of ancient manuscripts in a nearby library. In one of the main streets there is an impressive marble gate, the Hadrian Gate, with three highly decorated arches and two turrets. It was built in 130 A.D. when the Emperor Hadrian visited the town.

Inland from Antalya there is an interesting cave with rock drawings on the walls. From these drawings and other findings in the cave it is believed that the area was inhabited in the paleolithic age.

Between Antalya and Alanya there are such ancient cities as Perge, Aspendos and Side. Side is only a short way off the main road. It has a fine selection of hotels and restaurants, a beautiful beach, and the well-preserved remains of the Hellenistic city. The largest Pamphylian theatre, able to hold 25,000 spectators, can be seen here. But the ruins hide shady characters selling 'ancient' coins and statuettes at exorbitant prices.

Food too, is wonderful in southern Turkey. The fish is fresh from the sea and delicious. Fruit and vegetables grow in abundance so

the best of the season is found in the shops and cafes. There are little restaurants overlooking the sea, surrounded by ancient ruins, and with a backcloth of towering mountains.

Shish Kebab is found all over the world but it originated in Turkey. It is said to have created during the era of the Ottoman Empire. Turkish soldiers, forced to camp out in tents for months on end, discovered the delights of grilled meat cooked over an open wood or charcoal fire. In Turkey the meat is marinated in oil, onions and spices then cooked over a fire sprinkled with fresh herbs. Yoghurt Kebab is a famous Turkish version of this dish which is well worth trying.

Meat balls made with either lamb or beef are another feature of Turkish cooking which has spread all over the Middle East. And, of course, Turkish pastries and coffee are well known everywhere.

Yogurt Kebab

1½ lb. lean tender lamb or beef
Oil
Butter
Salt and black pepper
6 thick slices bread
4 tomatoes, skinned and chopped
½—¼ pt. yoghurt
1 tbsp. paprika

Cut the meat into 1 inch cubes and saute gently in oil or butter until tender but juicy. Season to taste with salt and black pepper.

Remove the crusts from the bread and cut the slices into 1 inch squares. Toast lightly or fry in butter. Arrange at the bottom of a shallow serving dish.

Saute tomatoes in a very little butter until they are soft and season to taste. Beat the yoghurt and season.

Just before serving, spread the pureed tomatoes over the squares of toast, pour the yoghurt over the tomatoes, arrange the meat cubes on top and drizzle 2 tablespoons butter mixed with paprika over the entire dish. Serve immediately.

Kadin Budu

1 lb. minced lamb or beef

1 tbsp. rice

3 eggs

1 tsp. oil

1 small onion, grated

1 tsp. chopped parsley

1 tsp. chopped dill

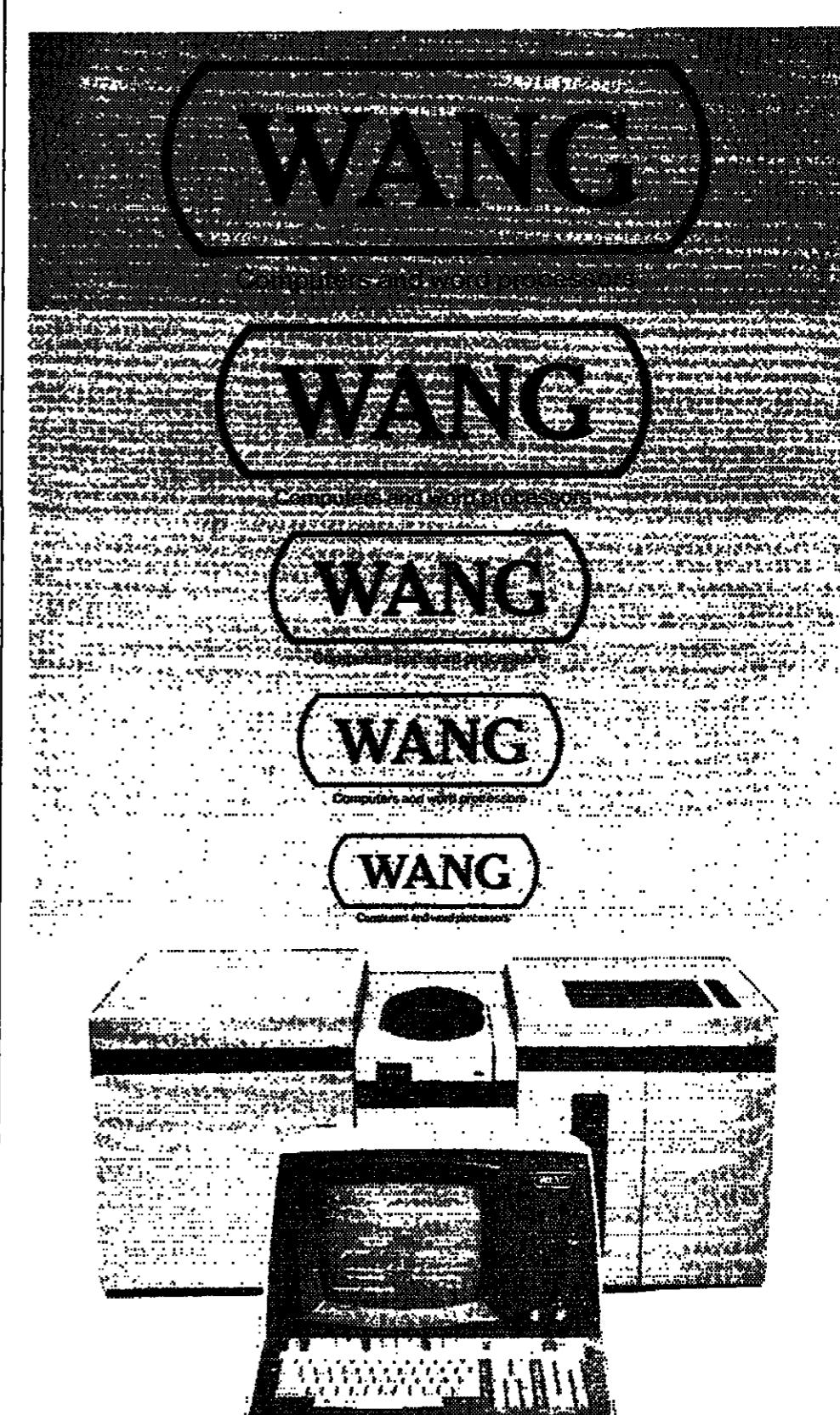
Salt and black pepper

Flour

2 tbsp. butter

Work the meat to a smooth paste. Put it in a bowl with the rice, two eggs, the oil, grated onion, parsley and dill, and season with salt and pepper. Mix well and knead to a smooth paste. Shape into walnut-sized balls, rinsing your hands with water to prevent the meat from sticking to them, and arrange them in a pan with a little water, about ¼ pint. Cover and simmer gently for about 20 minutes, or until the water has been absorbed and the meat and rice are cooked. Drain the meat balls and cool them.

Beat the remaining egg. Dip the meat balls in the beaten egg and roll them in the flour. Melt the butter in a frying pan. When it is sizzling, add the meat balls and fry them until crisp and golden brown all over.



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All over Britain

100,000 steelworkers on strike

LONDON, Jan. 2 (Agencies) — Picket lines were set up at steel plants all over Britain on an icy morning Wednesday as more than 100,000 steelworkers began Britain's first national steel strike in 54 years.

British Steel Corp. chairman, Sir Charles Villiers, said "the door is still open" for further negotiations, but warned the strike was likely to last weeks rather than days.

The strikers — 90,000 in the Iron and Steel Trades Confederation and 13,000 furnace-men, began striking at midnight after a BSC pay offer of six per cent, plus the prospect of local productivity deals.

The steelworkers want a 16 per cent boost at a time when inflation in Britain is running at 17 per cent.

Any more money would have to come from the already burdened British taxpayer as

BSC has cost the public 4 billion pounds (\$8.8 billion) in subsidies over the past six years and is still deeply in the red.

Like those of other countries, the British steel industry is suffering from worldwide lack of demand and is losing nearly one million steel (52.2 million) a day.

Steel stocks in Britain are high, and major users, including the car industry, say they have enough steel to maintain production for at least a month.

Villiers said Tuesday, "There are maybe two or three months of stocks altogether, but some specialty steel supplies may last only three or four weeks."

BSC executives met Wednesday to discuss their next move but strike leader Bill Sirs of the Iron and Steel Trades Confederation said, "Unless there is more money on the

table there is nothing to talk about.

"I am certain that within a couple of weeks the effects of our strike will begin to be felt in all parts of the industry," Sirs added.

Rail workers have already promised full support and dockers are expected to agree to stop foreign steel coming into the country to replace stocks normally produced by BSC.

Industry Minister Sir Keith Joseph urged steelworkers to accept the pay and productivity deal or face the further decline of the debt-ridden, overmanned British steel industry.

"There is already too much steel in the world," Joseph said. "They will lose customers who will go elsewhere."

It was the first major strike to face the Conservative government of Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher, whose party swept to power in the general election last May following a "winter of discontent" in which gravediggers, garbagemen, hospital cleaners and other municipal workers staged crippling strikes against a weak labor government.

Britain last suffered a national steel strike during a general strike in 1926.

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Foreign Exchange Rates

Quoted at 5:00 P.M. Wednesday

	SAMA	Cash	Transfer
U.S. Dollar	3.37	3.377	3.3725
Pound Sterling	7.50	7.55	7.53
Deutsche Mark (100)	195.00	197.00	196.80
Swiss F (100)	211.00	215.00	214.50
French F (100)	84.00	84.25	84.25
Italian Lira (10,000)	42.00	42.25	42.25
Lebanese Lira (100)		103.75	103.65
Syrian Lira (100)		78.25	86.85
Egyptian Pound		4.54	4.50
Kuwaiti Dinar		12.40	12.38
Jordanian Dinar		11.46	11.48
Emirates Dirham (100)		89.60	89.60
Qatari Riyal (100)		89.50	89.50
Bahraini Dinar		8.95	8.95
Iranian Riyal (100)		26.00	—
Iraqi Dinar (100)		10.00	—
Yemeni Riyal (100)		74.50	—
Moroccan Dirham (100)		82.00	89.50
Indian Rupee (100)		—	42.25
Pakistani Rupee (100)		—	34.18
Gold kg.	61,300.00	—	—
10 Tolas bar	7,160.00	—	—
Silver kg.	—	—	—
Japanese Yen (1,000)	14.41	—	—
Canadian Dollar	2.88	—	—
Belgian Franc (1,000)	120.00	122.00	178.50
Dutch Guilder (1,000)	177.00	178.50	52.00
Spanish Peso		52.00	52.00
Greek Drachma (1,000)		82.50	—
Philippines Peso (1,000)		—	47.00
Singapore		—	1.58

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2ND JANUARY, 1980

14TH SAFAR, 1400

AGENT CARGO ARRIVAL

BERTH	VESSEL	Alwan	Kaha Juice	13-12-79
4	Oregeo	Star	Reefer	28-12-79
5	Scirocco Universal	Baroom	Dura	21-12-79
6	Badr	Alireza	Containers/General	31-12-79
7	Futami Maru	O.C.E.	General	30-12-79
8	Kota Dawa	Ocean T.	Flour/General	29-12-79
10	Saudi Prince	A.E.T.	Vehicles	01-01-80
12	East Port	SSMSC	Maize/Sorghum	28-12-79
14	Chrysoulandou Dyo	Abushai	Durra/Melonseed	31-12-79
15	Sultan	O.C.E.	Bulk Cement	31-12-79
19	La Costa	Alisabah	Log. Machy. & MT Contrs.	31-12-79
20	Union Baltimore	MT.A.	Contr/Timber/Gen.	01-01-80
22	Ataleya	Elhawi	Timber/Plywood/Gen.	30-12-79
23	Eugenio V	O.C.E.	Reefer	24-12-79
24	Khali Star	Elhawi	Reefer	28-12-79
27	Frigo King	Star	Reefer	23-12-79
28	Monsone Universal	O.C.E.	Reefer	01-01-80
29	Polar Argentina	Alisabah	Reefer	20-12-79
30	Saronic Reefer	Baaboud	general	26-12-79
38	Amal	Ocean T.	General	01-01-780
39	Climax Pearl	Alpha	Barley	24-12-79
40	Panaghsa Lourion	Star	Barley/General/Rice	30-12-79
41	Brazen Eagle	Orri	Barley	22-12-79
42	Anengel Peace	Kanoo	Berges Flour/Oil	01-01-80
43	Green Harbour	Orri	Ldg. M-Ts	30-12-79
Ro Ro	Lina V	Roleco	Ro Ro Units	01-01-80
Ro Ro	Brunei			
2	RECENT ARRIVALS	General		01-01-80
	Sam Houston	Containers		01-01-80
	Ocean Esperance	Containers/Timber/Gen.		01-01-80
	Ataleya	general		01-01-80
	Climax Pearl	General		01-01-80
	Polar Argentina	General		01-01-80
	Anubis	General		01-01-80
	Tevega	General		01-01-80
	East Port	General		01-01-80
	Sam Houston	General		01-01-80
	Green Harbour	General		01-01-80
	Pittsburgh	General		01-01-80
	Bruni	General		01-01-80
	KING ABDUL AZIZ PORT, DAMMAM	General		01-01-80
	SHIP MOVEMENTS UPTO 0700 HOURS	Containers		01-01-80
	OF 14/1400/2/1/1980 — CHANGES	Containers/Timber/Gen.		01-01-80
	PAST 24 HOURS	general		01-01-80
	AGENTS	general		01-01-80
	CARGO	general		01-01-80
	ARRIVAL	general		01-01-80

KING ABDUL AZIZ PORT, DAMMAM

SHIP MOVEMENTS UPTO 0700 HOURS

OF 14/2/1400/2/1/1980 — CHANGES

PAST 24 HOURS

BERTH	VESSEL	AGENTS	CARGO	ARRIVAL
8	Yung Fon Lu	Gosabi	General/Comts	01-01-80
9	Arab Ahfaz	S.C.S.A.	Loading Urta	25-12-79
12	Warwick Shire	Kanoo	General	01-01-80
15	Taurus	Gulf	General	30-12-79
16	Asia Chirlo	Gulf	General	01-01-80
18	Hellenic Pride	Gulf	Gen/Reefer	30-12-79
19	Barge Xanier-B	Kanoo	Loading Pipes	29-12-79
21	Pacific Exporter (D.B.)	Alireza	Bulk Cement	23-12-79
32	Warsak	SEA	Gen/Conts/Cement	01-01-80
33	Tacoma City	G.M.S.	General	01-01-80
36	Primavera (D.B.)	S.M.C.	Bulk Cement	19-12-79

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For the two of you...

For all of you...

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Riyadh Inter-Continental Hotel

In U.S.

Oil firms investing in heavy crude

By J. P. Smith

"enhancement oil recovery" operations.

"We have some mineral operations that typically recover up to 90 per cent of the ore, but the oil boys have settled for a lot less," Wimpfen continues.

In the last century, more than 450 billion barrels of oil have been discovered in the United States. But just 115 billion barrels have been produced. Current conventional production

B.C.

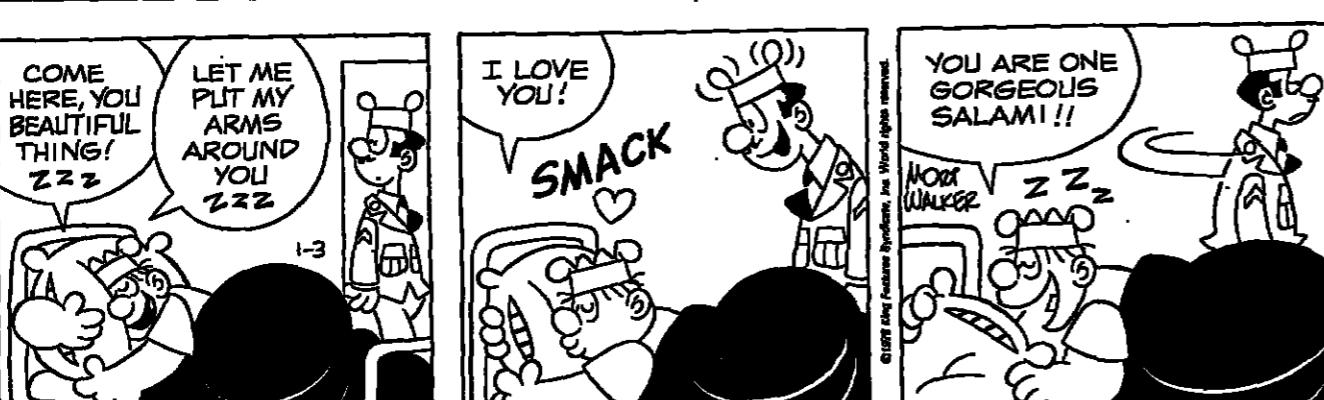
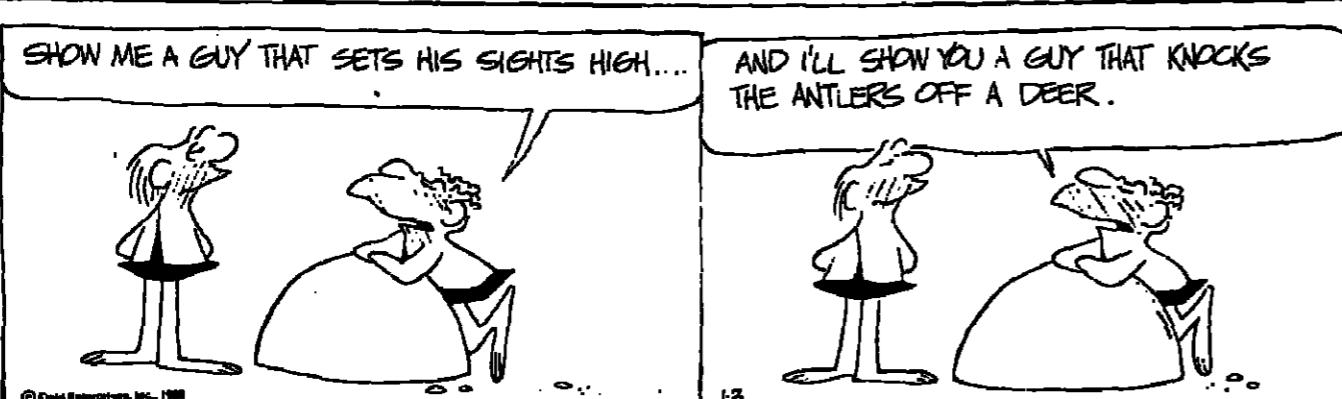
SMALL SOCIETY

BLONDIE

BEETLE BAILEY

HAGAR

WIZARD



DUNAGIN'S PEOPLE



Contract Bridge : B. Jay Becker

A Delicate Precaution

South dealer. Neither side vulnerable.

NORTH	EAST
♦K 5	♦J 8
♦J 8	♦S 6 4 3 2
♦S 6 4 3 2	♦A K 9 6
♦A K 9 6	

WEST	EAST
♦K Q 5	♦J 8 7 3 2
♦J 8 7 3 2	♦6 4 3
♦6 4 3	♦Q A
♦Q A	♦Q 7
♦Q 7	♦10 7 4 3 2
♦10 7 4 3 2	♦Q J 6

SOUTH	
♦A 10 4	
♦A K Q 5	
♦A K Q J 10 5	
♦5	

The bidding:
South West North East
1 ♠ Pass 2 ♠ Pass
2 ♦ Pass 3 ♦ Pass
3 ♣ Pass 5 ♣ Pass
6 ♣

Opening lead — king of spades.

From a pair championship comes this deal where at most tables the contract was six diamonds. Not all the declarers were successful, most of them going down one when they failed to play the hand correctly.

At those tables where the slam failed, the play followed a uniform pattern. West led the king of spades, won by declarer with the ace. South could not afford to tackle trumps at once, since the queen of hearts. They now led a trump to force out the ace and thus made the slam.

It is interesting to note that those declarers who failed in six diamonds would also have gone down if the East-West hands had been reversed. In that case, assuming a spade lead followed by three rounds of hearts and the ten of diamonds, East would win with the ace, return a heart for West to ruff, and so score the setting trick.

CROSSWORD PUZZLE

Crossword

by THOMAS JOSEPH

ACROSS

1 Sharp

comment

5 Not firmly

shut

9 Chopper

Building

material

11 Sidestep

12 Designating

a Yucatan

Indian

13 Spanish king

14 Dutch

commune

16 Explosive

17 Famous draft

animal

19 Poetic form

20 Carol word

21 Craig

22 Hungry

Horse

and others

23 Famous

Baptist

25 Barbados

product

26 Type of log

27 Altar

in the sky

28 Library

transaction

31 Cupid

or Rather

32 Cockoo

33 et labore

34 Valuable bar

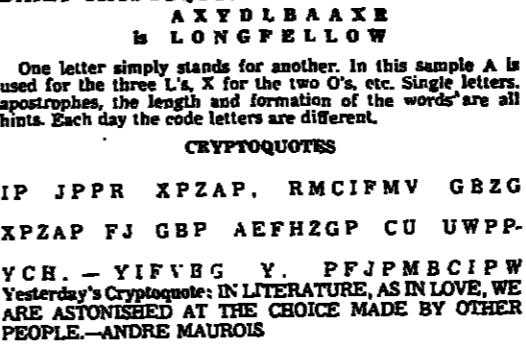
35 European

iris

36 Worries

37 Vexes

10 — comes
11 Santa
12 Claus..."
13 Pieces of turf
14 Slanted
15 angle
16 Card words
17 Like
18 Yesterday's Answer
19 Rudolph's
20 nose
21 Gentle winds
22 Oklahoma
23 city
24 Carol words
25 Run out on
26 Lease holder
27 Namesake
28 Vegetable
29 Ingredient
30 Final word
31 State: abbr.
32 Jerry's
33 partner
34 animals
35 Sign of the
36 Zodiac
37 Gal for Ian
38 beholden
39 River
40 for Pedro



DAILY CRYPTOQUOTE — Here's how to work it:

AXYD LBAAXE

is LONGFELLOW

One letter simply stands for another. In this sample A is used for the three E's, X for the two O's, etc. Single letters, apostrophes, the length and formation of the words are all hints. Each day the code letters are different.

CRYPTOQUOTES

IP JPPR XPZAP, RMCIFMV GBZG

XPZAP FJ GBP AEFHZGP CU UWPP-

YCH. — YIFVBG V. PFJPMBCIPW

Yesterday's Cryptogram: IN LITERATURE, AS IN LOVE, WE ARE ASTONISHED AT THE CHOICE MADE BY OTHER PEOPLE.—ANDRE MAUROIS

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in Asharq Al-Awsat

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PRAYER TIMES

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(English Service)

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On SW at 11.855 MHz in 25 meter band

On MW at 1485 Kilobertz in 202 meter band

THURSDAY

Afternoon Transmission

1:00 Opening

1:01 Holy Quran

1:05 Gems of Guidance

1:10 This Week's

Landmark

1:20 Top of the Pops

1:30: —

1:50 Classical Music

2:20 On Islam

2:30 Jazz Music

3:00 NEWS

3:10 Press Review

3:15 Music

3:20 Islam The Divine

Truth

3:30 A Selection

of Music

3:50 Closedown

Evening Transmission

9:00 Opening

9:01 Holy Quran

9:05 Gems of Guidance

9:10 Light Music

9:15 Music Worldwide

9:45 Eve and Her World

10:00 Youth Welfare

10:10 Music

10:15 NEWS

10:25 S.A. — A Daily

Chronicle

10:30 The Evening Show

11:00 World Classics

11:10 —

11:15 African Music

11:45 A Rendezvous

with Dreams

12:00 Closedown

BBC

Morning Transmission

8:00 World News

8:09 Twenty-Four Hours

News Summary

8:30 Sarah Ward

8:45 World Today

9:00 Newsdesk

9:30 Opera Star

10:00 World News

10:09 Twenty-Four Hours

News Summary

10:30 Sarah Ward

10:45 Something to Show You

11:00 World News

11:09 Reflections

11:15 Piano Style

12:00 Brain of Britain 1978

12:00 World News

12:09 British Press Review

12:15 World Today

12:45 Look Ahead

10:45 Ulster in Focus

11:00 World News

11:09 Twenty-Four Hours:

News Summary

12:15 Talkabout

12:45 Nature Notebook

1:00 World News

1:09 World Today

1:25 Financial News

1:35 Book Choice

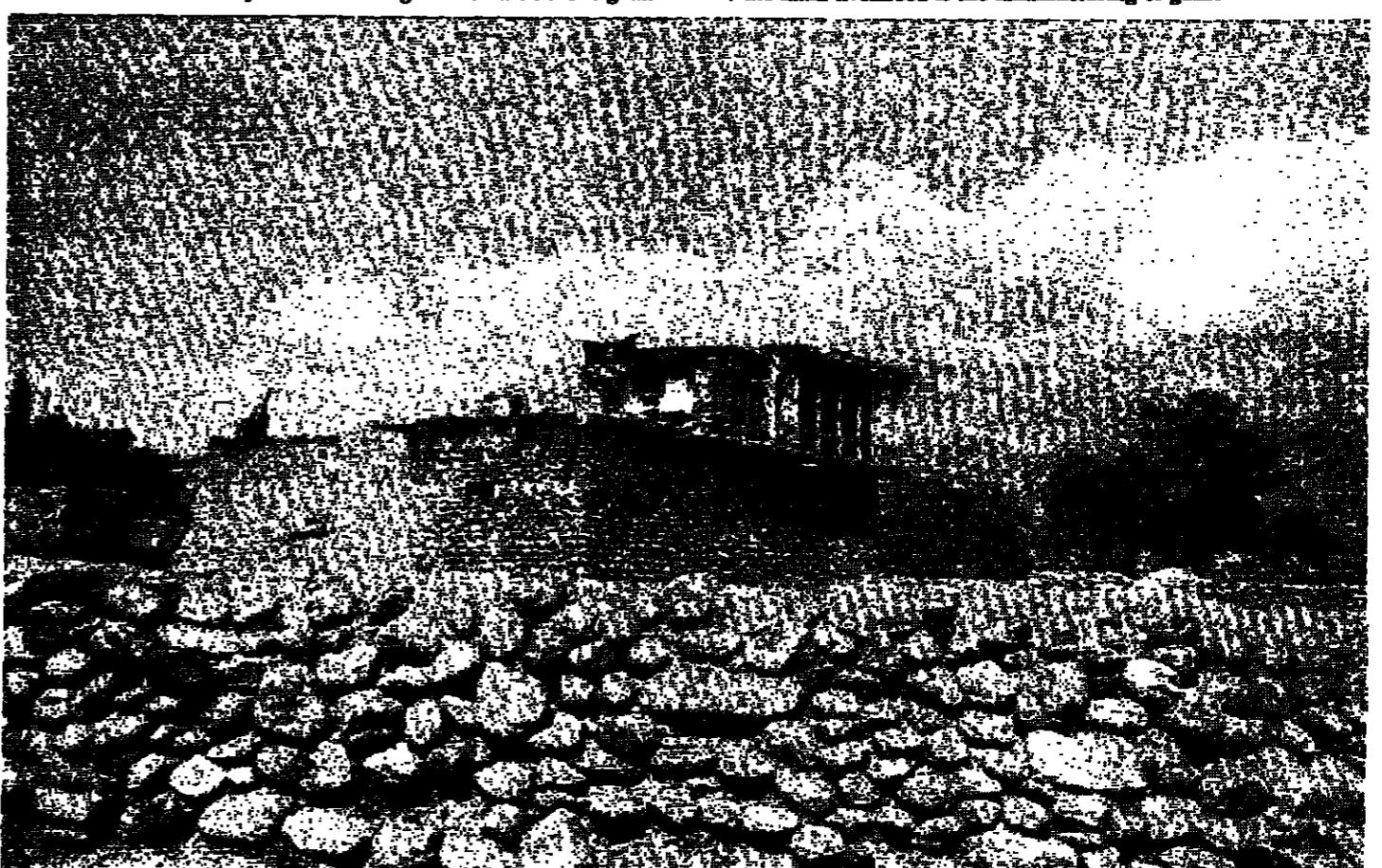


A soldier of the Mujahiddin

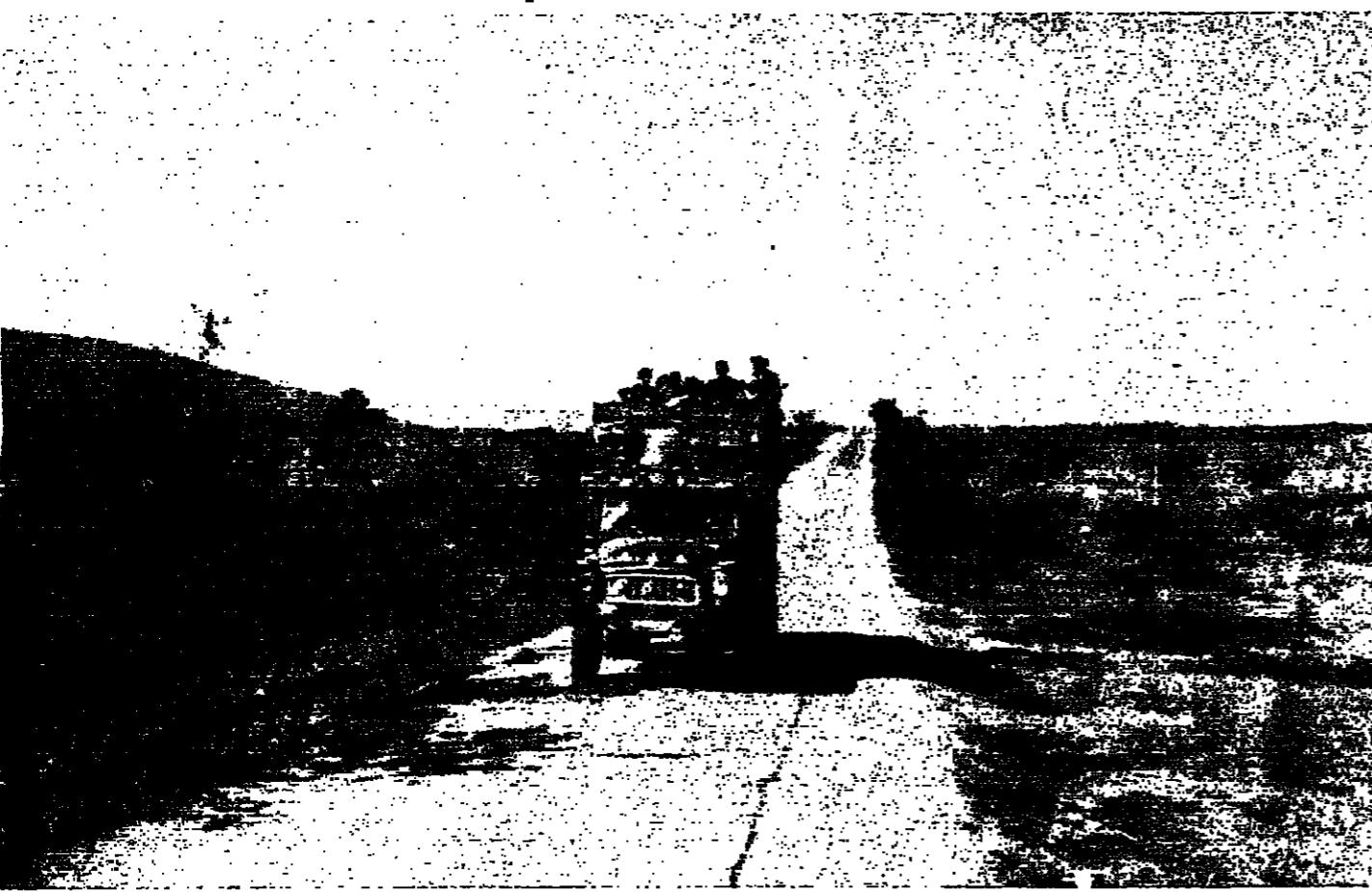
An estimated 35,000 Soviet troops are in Kabul and there are reports of serious battles in the city. President Amin and members of his family were killed. The United States is considering selling more arms to Pakistan and has denounced the Russian invasion.



In the tiny Pakistani village of Derra on the Afghan border, the main livelihood is the manufacturing of gum.



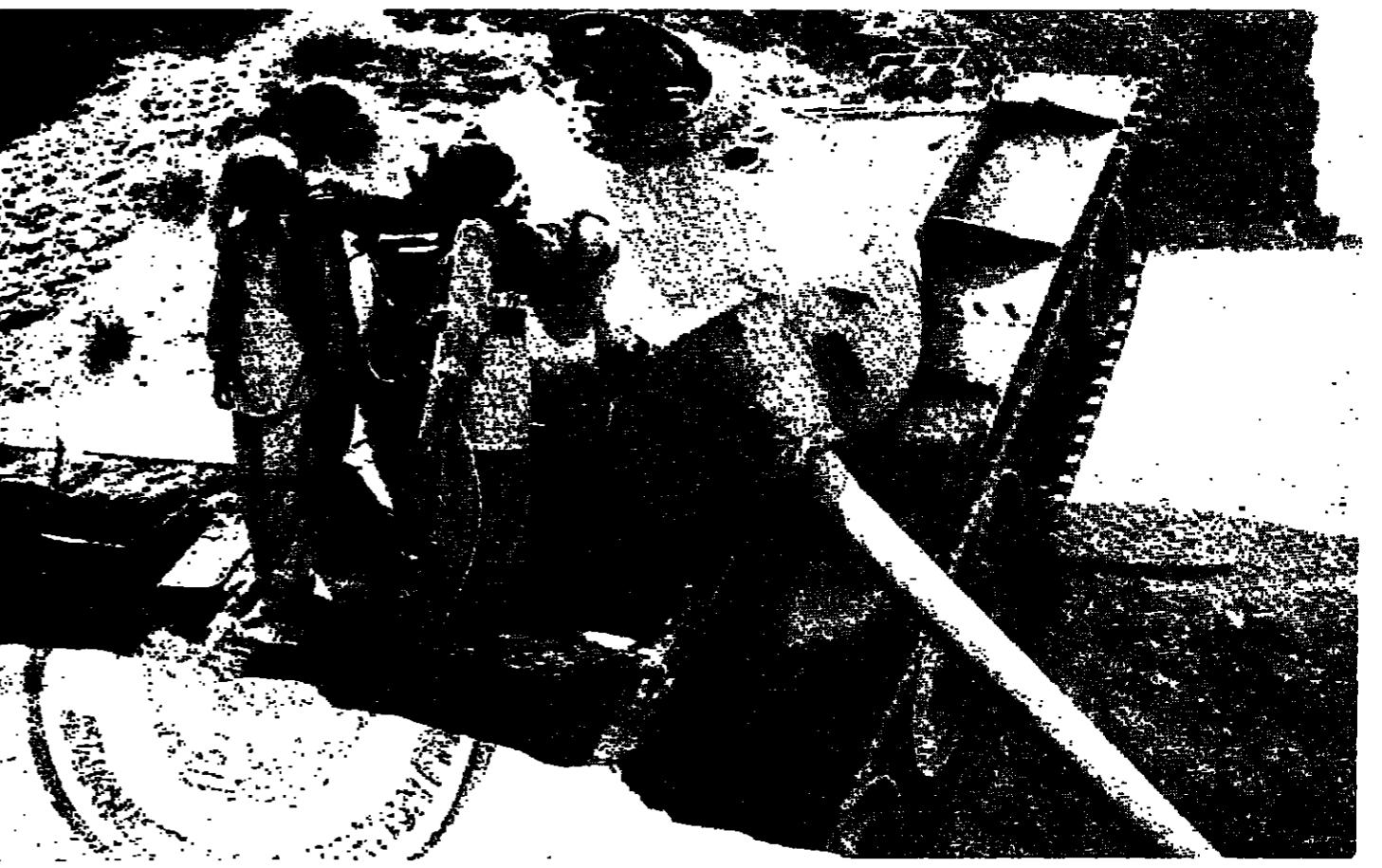
An Afghan fortress just across the border in Pakistan. In the distance is Afghanistan.



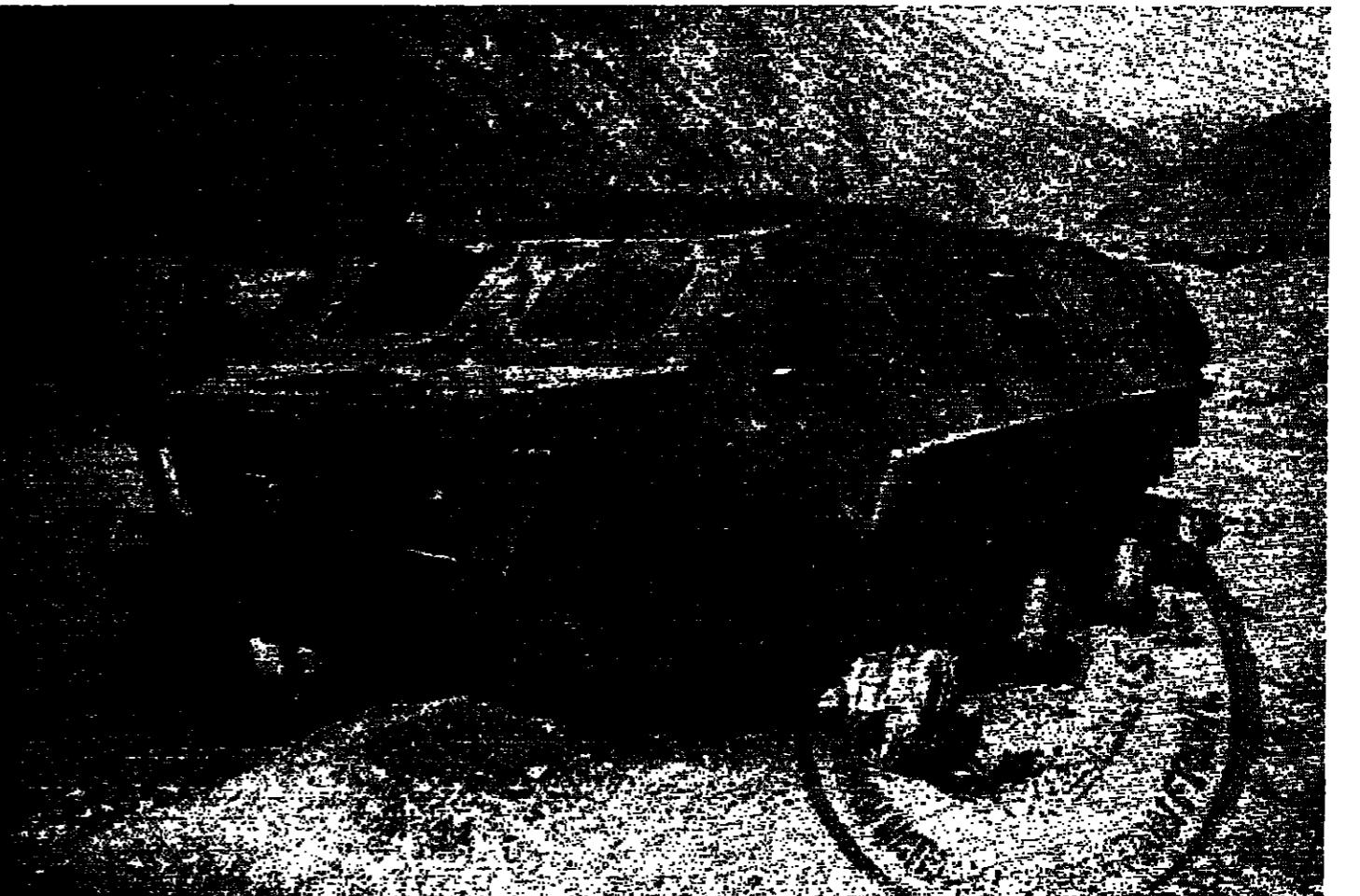
Afghan refugees driving into Pakistan



In Parachinar, about 10 kilometers from the Afghan border, head of the Afghan National Liberation Front, Sibghattallah Mojaddadidi (third from left) shares a meal with his followers



With no land mines, the Afghans cut ditches across the roads, conceal them, and capture the disabled Soviet tanks.



A charred Soviet armored personnel carrier

Future of alliance uncertain

Patriotic Front chiefs to return to Salisbury

LUSAKA, Jan. 2 (AP) — Patriotic Front guerilla co-leader Joshua Nkomo confirmed Wednesday that he is flying to Rhodesia over the weekend to take part in new British-sponsored elections there.

Nkomo, leader of the Zimbabwe African People's Union, told a news conference at his Lusaka headquarters that he will fly to Salisbury on Sunday.

Patriotic Front co-leader Robert Mugabe, whose Zimbabwe African National Union is based in Mozambique, hasn't announced

officially when he will return to Rhodesia.

However, a spokesman for Mugabe, ZANU Treasurer Enos Nkala, told a news conference in Salisbury later Wednesday that Mugabe will fly back to Rhodesia on Saturday, one day before Nkomo.

Both will be participating in the February elections organized by the British to finally

give independence to this war-weary country which has been involved in a seven-year-old guerrilla war in the Rhodesian countryside

that has cost 20,000 lives.

Nkomo appealed to his forces inside Rhodesia to report immediately to the rendezvous point set up by Commonwealth troops under the colony's ceasefire arrangements.

At the same time Nkomo, called on the British authorities in Rhodesia to extend the seven-day period allowed for the guerrillas to come from the bush, saying the operation might take longer than two weeks.

Nkomo said his troops would fight the colony's pre-independence elections next month under the Patriotic Front banner despite the decision of his ally, Mugabe, to campaign separately.

ZANU led by Mugabe has said it will campaign on its own but has open the possibility of a post-election alliance with ZAPU.

"We will fight the election as the Patriotic Front," Nkomo said. If ZANU continued to campaign on its own, the votes would be counted separately, he added, "but ZANU have never said they want to break the alliance."

"Unity is essential, not just for the elections but for stability after the elections," the ZAPU leader said.

Nkomo also spoke out against the use by the British governor, Lord Soames, of troops of the former Salisbury administration to deal with breaches of the ceasefire.

"The governor's action can prejudice the whole concept of a ceasefire," the burly ZAPU leader warned.

"We handed over our army to the governor," he said. "And the use of the Salisbury forces against the Patriotic Front is a very dangerous thing. It might destroy what we created so painstakingly."

He did not, however, admit that his guerrillas had broken the ceasefire which came into effect last Saturday.

Speaking of the need for reconciliation between the two sides in the seven-year war, Nkomo said the British action underlined the value of the Patriotic Front's proposal at the London peace conference that a neutral Commonwealth peacekeeping force be set up.

This would enable the two sides' armed forces to be immobilized completely, he said. "It is not too late for the British to devise a system that may not bring prejudice to this peace effort that all of us need," he added.

Indira waits in the wings

A chaotic India goes to the polls

Special to Arab News
By Maybhol A. Siraj

MADRAS, Jan. 2 — Indian polls may lead the country to nowhere. As the parliamentary elections of this massive democracy approach the public mood is one of disgust and disillusionment at the unethical ways of the politicians. No political party expects a majority. Leaders have been switching allegiances and shifting loyalties taking full advantage of a fluid situation where no ideals or principles are worthy of respect. Opportunism has wrecked the politics.

The fate of over 4,500 candidates will be decided by 360 million voters Thursday and Sunday for 542 seats of the lower house. The number of candidates is the highest ever in India's history. The previous peak being 2,784 in 1971.

Alliances have been forged in an unscrupulous manner. Even sworn enemies are in each other's arms to share power.

Parties are in disarray. The most frustrating aspect of the game is the internal disarray of the parties. No party has been spared defections, splits and feuds. People have lost count how many times opportunistic alliances have given way to disorder and chaos in the country.

Except for a brief spell of 30 months, the Congress ruled the country. This once mighty organization first split in 1969 on purely ideological lines. Later Mrs. Indira Gandhi, who led it for another 10 years, broke it several times, sometimes for holding her banner of leadership aloft and sometimes on being challenged.

The party carries more weight this time, for it holds out the false hope of a stable government.

The Janata Party, which has ruled for the last 25 months, was the outcome of a negative vote. It swept to power before its formal birth, chiefly cashing in on public anger over the Emergency of Mrs. Indira Gandhi and her group. A conglomerate of elements, from Hindu fanatics to moderate socialists and congressmen. The party dutifully restored democracy and civil liberties during its 25 month rule, but utterly failed to provide a cohesive, stable government. Besides being useless to the Muslims (80 million) annoying Christians (15 million) for introducing a bill against religious conversions, and disappointing Harijans (over 50 million) by failing to restrict atrocities on them, its downfall came mainly from its own incoherence.

This party has a strong base in states like Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Himachal Pradesh etc. But its return to power is doubtful.

Yet another main contender in the elections will be Lok Dal, the party of the caretaker Prime Minister. The group is a dis-



SALISBURY: A black and a white girl, gravely fascinated by each other, touch hands to the amusement of their parents.

Pretoria as odd-man-out

Africans may be at peace in 1980

By William F. Nicholson

JOHANNESBURG, Jan. 2 (AP) — A settlement in Rhodesia and a return to the representative civilian government in other countries on the continent hold out hope for peace and development in Africa in 1980.

At the end of a tumultuous ten years, Rhodesia edged warily into a cease-fire between local security forces and black guerrillas.

Fresh elections, under British supervision, were scheduled for February, and the rebel colony planned to become an internationally recognized republic after more than 14 years of rebellion against the Crown.

The Rhodesian conflict, which has cost 20,000 dead on both sides, spilled over into most of southern Africa in the 1970s. The prospect of peace would mean normalization of relations between Rhodesia and other countries in the region, as well as a renewal of trade ties disrupted by war and transport blockades.

Still, the chances for a breakdown in the cease-fire and civil war between opposing black factions in Rhodesia, remained very real for 1980.

Countries in East Africa are expected to go their own ways. Ethiopia is likely to continue pressing forward with its Marxist revolution while still trying to fight a bitter war against rebellious ethnic Somalis in the south and secessionist Eritreans in the north.

Kenya, one of the few capitalist countries in Africa, made a peaceful transition after the death of President Jomo Kenyatta and was expected to continue in its own direction in 1980.

Tanzania's economy is expected to remain hard-pressed in 1980, because of the huge bills it invasion of Uganda to overthrow Amin.

Marxist countries, such as Angola and Mozambique, whose Soviet allies provide guns and ammunition but little development aid, were expected to continue to woo investors from the West to help their frail economies in 1980.

Good Morning

By Jihad Kharen

The gift giving season is here once more. We have, as always, only our best wishes to give you — our hopes for a happy and prosperous New Year for all. But in addition, our custom has been to give more specific wish-gifts, to each and every Arab people and their countries. Last year, as I remember, a common thread ran through all the wishes — that of patience, of endurance, given the hardships almost everyone had in store.

As it happened, only this humble gift seemed to reach the people; all the others came to nothing: The poorer nations to whom we had wished wealth are still as poor, the richer ones to whom we wished wisdom in addition to their riches are still as foolish. But everyone seems to endure patiently, their lot. Arab politics still go their merry way without anyone seeming to mind a great deal.

The theory of wishing is itself simple — you simply wish for yourself and others what you think you and they lack, and would rather have. Here the philosopher Nietzsche comes to mind: a gentleman frail in body and fine in feeling who dreamt up the Superman (no relation!), an image of supernatural physical and mental toughness. He, poor man, succumbed to his long final breakdown when he saw a horse being mercilessly whipped in Turin.

But on to my wish for New Year — and this time it is not political but concerned with personal wellbeing of individuals: May you have the fabled riches of Adnan Khashoggi, the looks of Robert Redford, the mind of Bertrand Russell, the agility of Muhammed Ali coupled with the lissomness of Rudolf Mureyev. May you also, so that all evil passes you by, have a Swiss Passport.

But wishes, when made in this way, can go badly wrong. The instructions might prove too complicated for the International Wish Granting Agency. There is the story of Bernard Shaw who was approached by a beautiful actress with an offer of marriage, on grounds that the offspring will have his intellect and her looks, refused because the reverse might happen. Here what might happen is that you end up with the figure of Adnan Khashoggi without his money, the intellect of Robert Redford and the looks of Bertrand Russell.

Translated from *Asharq Al Awsat*



CEASEFIRE: Guerrilla Lt. Col. Zik Hal listens to a New Zealand officer brief him on positions at their rendezvous point.

Leading anti-Israel volunteers

Troops halt Iranian's appearance

BEIRUT, Jan. 2 (AP) — Lebanese and Syrian troops surrounded a hotel here Wednesday and blocked a news conference by a young Iranian religious leader who hopes to send thousands of volunteers to fight Israel from southern Lebanon.

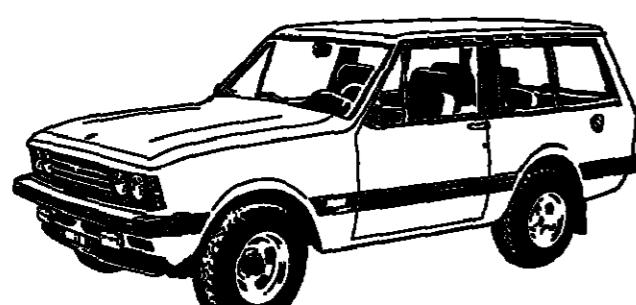
Volleys of machine gun fire panicked fashionable Hamra Street in Beirut as Hojjatulislam Muhammad Montazari was whisked across the cordon to the Palestinian Sabra refugee camp.

He later told a hastily re-scheduled news conference at a Sabra Mosque that his volunteers would defy a ban clamped by the Lebanese government against the entry of Iranian volunteers.

"Volunteers will be flocking by thousands to Lebanon within the coming weeks," the bearded, bespectacled Montazari told reporters. "We have our own ways to get across the border into Lebanon."

Dozens of young men carrying arms stood

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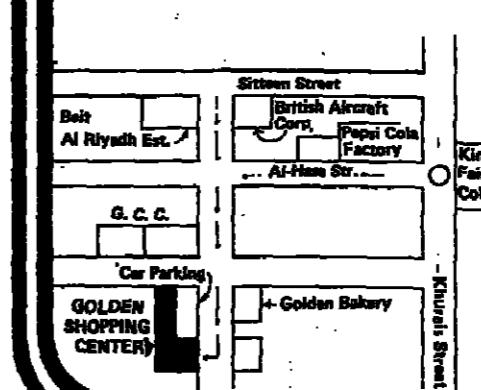
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